...UKI, Publisher; MARJORIE ...KI, English Section Editor; ...KUTSUKAKE, Ass't.; KEN ...Japanese Section Editor and ... as second class mail, ...ce Department, Ottawa.

THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Organ for Canadians of Japanese Origin

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

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So Long! I'll Write You . . .

By Marge Umezuki

(YOUR WRITER, 20 YEARS AGO)

Seven p.m., November 29, 1954, I stepped off the Greyhound after a 16-month sojourn out on the west coast. Nine a.m. the following morning I was at work in this self-same office in which I am now pounding away at my typewriter.

With this issue, I shall be saying farewell again. No gushy, sentimental farewell, however. . . . "Farewell to my beat-up desk, my battered Underwood, my mixed-up files, my gummy glue-pot". Just **"So long, I'll write you from Europe, ha-ha".**

Can't say it hasn't been nice, though. The past few years have been chock-full of unschooled education, experience, and enjoyment. Rambling through the NC files, talking with Nisei and Issei about our background, I learned more about the Japanese in Canada than I ever could have otherwise gained.

And plenty of frustrations. . . Like the late, late nights, trying to meet the deadline, or preparing the Christmas Issue, or this special number. And the time, my last week, when we had just finished composing the May 21st issue. . . . The whole form for pages one and eight fell out of the chase into a dismal heap on the floor. The pages had to be linotyped and composed all over again, and press-time was some three hours behind the deadline. What a wonderful send-off! It's something that won't happen again in 20 years. . .

And the people. All kinds of them. Writers, artists, photographers, engravers, publicity men, delivery boys, and scrubwomen. They talked about many things: their ideals; their finances; their troubles; their expenses; their ambitions; and the high cost of living. Nisei came into this office to talk about Nisei; Issei came in to complain about Nisei; Occidentals came in to ask about Nisei. I shall miss them in Europe.

As soon as we finish mailing out this 20th Anniversary Issue, I shall turn the desk over to our next editor, Jerry Kutsukake, who for the past three months has been trying out this office for size.

Eight p.m., June 7, 1958, I will step into a TCA after a three-and-a-half year sojourn with The New Canadian. One fifteen p.m. the following afternoon, I shall be in Glasgow.

TRANSMUTATION . . .

BLAH, I hate wrapping garbage. I wish this publisher would enlarge his sheets so I could do a better job of wrapping. Hmmm, I see The New Canadian is advertising for a part-time writer. I guess I'll give them a try. . .

"Ojisan. . ."

"Don't call me 'Ojisan'; it makes me sound old—call me 'T.U.'"

"'T.U.'?"

"Yes."

"It rather sounds like 'P.U.', doesn't it."

"Ha ha . . . yes . . . Did you say you wanted to work here?"

"Well yes . . . if you would teach me the tricks . . . and the trade."

"Hokay, this is my daughter Mahgee, you'll be taking her job."

"Hello Marge, I'm very pleased to meet you."

"Oh, hi! . . . Have you had any experience?"

"Experience yes, journalism no."

"Ha ha, crazy."

Crazy? That sounds like jazz talk. I wonder if I look square to her.

"Oh, meet Ken Mori, he's our Japanese section editor."

Mori? Odd looking Italian I must say. . . . And so began my introduction to journalism.

My introduction to the Nisei world through The New Canadian is still another matter. My work for the past few months has been connected primarily with pages 2 and 7.

Therefore I class the Nisei in one of four categories: bowlers; dancers; parishioners; and . . . ah spring. The most rewarding aspect of my job has been the realization of possessing an astonishing amount of guts in having to read the bowling news in its entirety. I must express my gratitude to the dance clubs, for without them I foresee a stagnant year without their wind-up banquets; then to young rock 'n' rollers who frequent church dances who might best symbolize the quotation, "Music is neither secular nor religious. It can best suggest the beating of the pulse, the rhythm of the blood." And spring now only suggests baishakunins and the overcrowding of sidewalks after a snuggling winter.

Seriously though, Niseis, I feel, are people too often criticized in articles I now find insipid. True, there are many who might heed the advice, but most critics (perhaps not to censure but to improve) pass judgment on the Nisei only by comparison to Occidental groups, never taking into consideration our unique racial background. Informative views may however lower the tone of criticism.

—Jerry Kutsukake

JCs Missed Superb Portrayal of Met's 'Butterfly'

By GLORIA

East met West last Tuesday night and the result was enthusiastic applause by over 7,000 opera-lovers. This was the Metropolitan Opera Company's newly-revised presentation of Puccini's Madama Butterfly at Maple Leaf Garden.

This year, Japanese designer Motohiro Nagasaka and director Yoshio Aoyama were consulted to produce greater authenticity. Color was strikingly evident, particularly in the initial entrance of Cio-Cio-San, dressed in a tangerine kimono, and her friends similarly attired in mauve and green. The costumes as well as most of the movable props were imported from Japan. Subdued tones and pastel shades were more suggestive of true Japanese culture than in previous productions.

The tragic theme of unrequited love was superbly portrayed with music, color and drama. Miss Antonietta Stella was especially convincing as young Madama Butterfly, her beautiful and lyrical soprano voice rising above the chorus and orchestra in a clear and exacting performance.

The thrilling voice of Carlo Berganzi as F. B. Pinkerton was unfortunately marred just ever so slightly by his stagey and immature acting, a fact which did not detract too seriously from the enjoyment of the opera as a whole.

As usual, the choral work under the able direction of Kurt Adler was excellent, and on occasion the timing was so precise that one would have thought it was just one voice.

As far as the supporting cast was concerned, because of her acting ability and deportment, Suzuki (Helen Amparan) appeared more "nihonjin" than the others.

The overall staging was effective in its simplicity from the house with its sliding paper doors to the delicate cherry blossom trees. One could not help noticing the skillful lighting, particularly with the rising of the sun in Act II, Scene 2.

There was a noticeable absence of Japanese Canadians in attendance. This is unfortunate since, in the opinion of this reviewer, Madama Butterfly was one of the more poignant and sensitive operas the Metropolitan had to offer.

ATTENDING UNESCO's "East-West Cultural Mission to Japan" from July 13 to August 9 will be National JCCA President Edward Ide. Official announcement of his appointment as delegate of Sei-sei Kai, Incorporated, will be made on Monday. Also on June 2, a press conference will be held for the 25 delegates of the Cultural Mission at the Royal Ontario Museum.

The Nisei of the Year - - 1945

In the spring of 1945, bars against enlistment of Nisei into the Canadian Army were partially lifted. This historic picture, taken during the summer of the same year at Brantford, Ont., shows only some of the boys who responded eagerly to the call to duty. Members of the No. 17 "B" Company.

TOP ROW: R. Matsui, H. Miyakawa, K. R. Oki, S. Nikaido, J. Sato, J. Goto, M. Arikado, K. Ito, G. M. Kadota, S. Oue, S. Oikawa, K. Kaneda, K. Fujikawa, M. Ono, R. Obata.
THIRD ROW: G. Hasegawa, T. Kunitomo, T. Yamashita, A. Sato, M. Kawanami, D. Watanabe, K. Tasaka, Y. Oki, M. Yatabe, Y. Hyodo, F. Tonegawa, T. Odo, A. Sakamoto, G. Ohashi, J. Inose, H. Kumihiro.
SECOND ROW: G. Masuda, M. Hyodo, K. Tsuchie, K. Nishio, T. Shimizu, L. Suzuki, K. Goto, J. Watanabe, K. Kitagawa, T. Nishimura, K. Nozaki, G. Shintani, K. Matsubuchi, Y. Adachi.
FRONT ROW: K. Fujioka, E. Yatabe, R. Ito, M. Nobuto, L/Cpl. E. R. Sawyer, Sgt. G. Johnstone, Lieut. J. Marion, Maj. N. C. Buckman, M. M., Capt. H. B. Henry, Sgt. Maj. W. Mitchell, M.M., Cpl. E. Clare, L/Cpl. E. S. Mullen, K. Kato, T. J. Oki.

美貌の檻（二五）

大林　清

「駄目かね君、主人にきいたらわからないかねえ」

山内がたまりかねたように、夏目の後からからだを乗り出させたが、女はふりむきもしなかつた。

「きつと郷里へ歸つたんですよ、昨日そんなことを云つていましたから」

そう云いながら、夏目も妙に氣合のぬけた氣持だつた。

「松本へかい」

「そうらしいです、そつちへ照會した方が早いでしょう」

「そいつは困つたな」

途方にくれた感じの山内を殘して、夏目はまた店内を入口の方へもどつて行つた。たとえいたとしても、じゅん子が工場へもどらないのはわかつていた。それなのに、山内と連れだつてここへ來たのは、今考えてみると、どうやら別な期待があつたようである。何のことはない、ただもう一度じゅん子と會いたかつたのだ。

夏目の耳の底には、抱ようのあとでいきなり身をひるがえし、街燈の光りに浮かんで消えながら走り去つて行つたじゅん子の靴音が今でも聞えていた。

夢なきふるさと

じゅん子が歸つた郷里の家は、松本市から淺間温泉へ通じる街道にあつた。

祖父の代には半農半商で店では雜貨をあきなつていたのだが、終戰後の農地改革に少しばかり持つていた土地を手ばなし、間もなく店もしめてしまつた。祖父は戰爭中に死に、祖母とじゅん子の伯父夫婦と、その子供たちが家族だつた。

伯父は好人物で、二三年前まで材木の取引をやつて景氣がよく、そのお蔭でじゅん子も高校を出られたようなものだが、今は仕事もなく、勝氣な伯母に口ごとを云われながら、家にくすぶつていた。

伯母は伯父の後添えで、景氣のよかつた時來ただけに實家がよく、それを鼻にかける風があつた。伯父の仕事が落目になつてからは目立つてそれがひどくなつた。

じゅん子が家を出て、豊田紡績の女工になつた理由の中には、そんな伯母の消子にじやま扱いされて暮したくない氣持もあつた。

歸つてみて、そんな家の狀態の少しも變つていないのを、じゅん子は感じた。喜んで迎わてくれたのは、實際に九歳から後のじゅん子を育ててくれた祖母のさねだけだつた。

「何だつて急に歸つて來たの、糸工場の女工なんても [illegible]

お嫁入り道具ぐらいこしらわてくるのが普通なのに」

清子がじゅん子にむかつて最初に云つた言葉はそれだつた。

歸つた翌日、じゅん子は一日がかりで學校時代の友 [illegible]

それがまたいけなかつた。

「何様のお嬢様じゃあるまいし、歸る早々遊びあるいて……」

聞えよがしに、清子はそう伯父に言つた。

創刊二十年祝賀

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同　佛教婦人會

ハミルトン日系合同教會

婦人會

第二世婦人會

ハミルトン共和會

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イーオン
ツレーデング

テーバー

岡本新吉

同　ミス

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東ヘステングス一一三九

創刊記念號に寄せて

外務省情報文化局長 近藤晋一

ニューカナデアン紙が創刊二十周年記念號を發刊されるに當つて心から御祝いの言葉を述べさせていただきます。ニューカナデアン紙の二十年の歴史は、カナダの國家としての躍進と繁榮の歴史を記録したものであり、ことにカナダにおける日系社會の消長と發展の跡を物語るものであります。

私は昨年三月まで甚だ短い期間ではありましたが、オタワの日本大使館に二年半ばかり在勤したことがあります。この間思うようにカナダ國内を旅行することは出來ませんでしたが、特にトロントには仕事の關係上度々行き、カナデアン・ナショナル・エキジビションの際には毎回出かけて居りました。

日本とカナダとの關係は特に貿易の面で最近益々密接となつて居ります。太平洋をへだてて隣國の關係にある兩國が、通商の面のみならず、政治、文化の分野において、今後密接な協力關係に立たねばならぬことは、單に兩國の政府間の努力も勿論必要でありますが、それにまして、兩國國民間の相互の理解の增進が肝要であります。この意味におきまして、ニューカナデアン紙の果される役割は大なるものがあると信じます。

私の在加中、カナダの自然と人情との故に愉快な日日を過したことは、誠に樂しい想い出であり、オタワのハイスクールを出た二人の娘達も、再びカナダを訪れることを念願しております。

祝

創刊二十周年を記念し、衷心より慶賀致します。

更に社會の木たくとして在加日系人指導者としての使命を完成なされる様に切望してやみません。

ニューヨーク 北米新報社長 此川清一

創刊二十周年に

一郎

此の國楓若葉に櫻咲くもよし

身の老いて牡丹のつぼみ算えける

[illegible]

仄かな喜び

露木海藏

ニューカナデアン紙の創刊二十周年記念號發刊に對し御喜びを述べると共に、日系の方々の御健康と御繁榮を祈つて止みません。

ニューカナデアンが創刊二十周年記念號になるという。日月矢の如くに過去となつたが、公私ともに世紀

的多彩な二十年であつた。その起伏萬丈の中に毅然として在加日系人の息吹きとともに成長して來たニューカナデアンの同人と愛讀者各位に私は限りない讃辭と愛情を感じ、それがまたほのかな私の慰めでもある。いつまでもこれをつづけたい。梅月兄は記念號に何か一つ書けといつてくれたが別に改つて書くとなると以上の他は書けなくなつた。

日本に歸つて十二年になる。僅かな農業をやり、あとはフリー・ランサーで、それも事業ではない。地位も築けず、親の財を減らして在野精神に徹して來たが、ことカナダとその日系人になると、一切の情熱を傾けたくなる。私はそれを唯一の我身につけた寶石の如く貴んで、今後もそれを肌身につけて行きたい。

吉田清一

祝 ニューカナデアン 創刊二十周年記念

村尾勝次郎

トロント 如月クラブ

トロント曙俳句會

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祝ニューカナデアン二十周年

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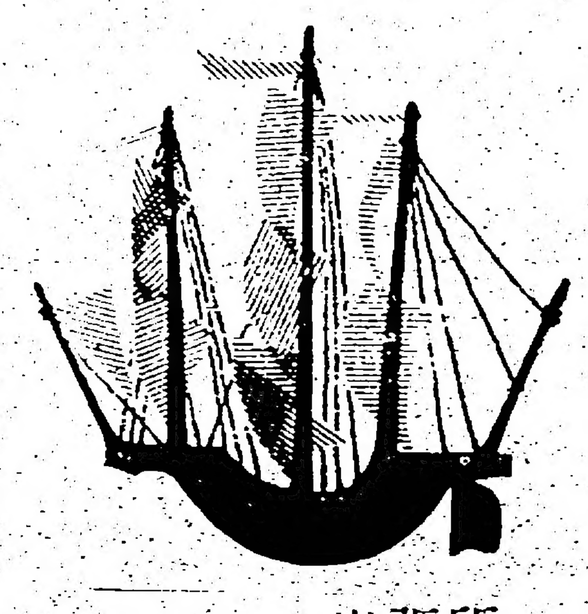

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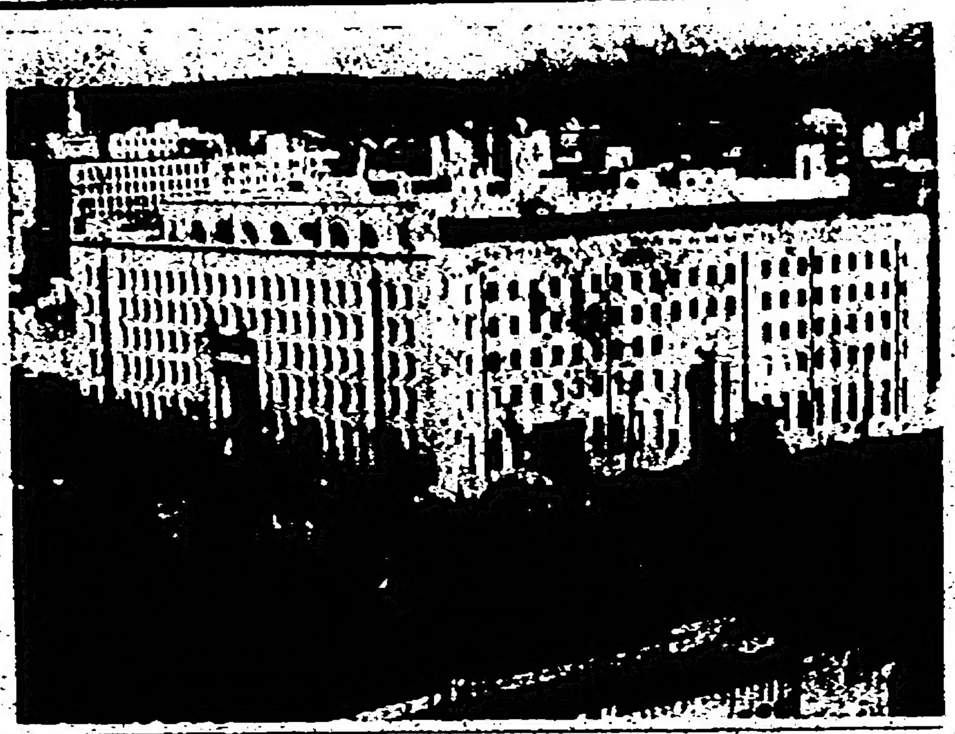

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一つの途ながら

森　研　三

日本から送られてくる新聞協會報に「記者と人生」と題して新聞人がつぎつぎと感想やら体験を書いているのを面白く讀んでいる。この題はいい、そういったものを特別號に出してみようかと思うのであるが、いや、まだ回顧めいたものをつづる年頃でもないではないか、と自問したりしているうちに締切りが迫つてきた。二十年のうち十年はニューカナデアンのめしを食つてきたのであるし、思い出は數多くあつて、夢をつかむような「將來に望むもの」を書くつもりを止めてここらでたどつてきた途をちよつとふりかえつてみることもいいではないかと獨り合點したわけである。

全くいかめしい肩書である。編集者で營業主任というのだが、その實、社長もわたしと同様、エプロンをかけて社内をとびまわるのだ。病氣で欠勤して手の廻らぬ工場で植字をしたり、印刷、發送、そして集金までもと一人で四役、五役というのだから重勞働である。カウンター・ペーパーのエディターと少しも變りなく、なにからなにまでやらないといけない。だから編集・營業・工場と名目だけは分業されているものの、各自の職域に限定はなく、手痛いところにとんでいつてヘルプするのである。この美しい互助精神は小新聞でないと得られないことであろう。こうして二十年間も新聞を出してきたのであつた。

そうして出來上る新聞にわたしが滿足感をいだいているというのは僞りで、もう少しなんとかならないものかと苦い顔でアラさがしをしては、自己嫌惡におちいる氣持である。それでもたまには胸のすくようなこともないではない。たとえば、移民大臣がいつか送つてきた祝賀メッセージのなかで「この進歩的な日系カナダ新聞」といつてくれたりすると文句なしにうれしい。お世辭であるとしてもそう思つてくれているのかなあ、と考えるだけでも大きい慰めだ。

なんといつても新聞經營は樂ではない。タブロイド八ページの半分を英文にすることは大きい經濟的負擔であり、營業上からしても無理なことである。それを承知でつづけているのは、もともと英字新聞からスタートしたものであり、創立者が二世、三世のためにどうしてもそうあるべきだとする確い信念をあくまで尊重してきたからである。そして今後もこの方針に變更がもたらされると考えられない。これが最善とわたしたちが信じていることが、そのまま讀者にとつても最善であつてくれればこれに越したことはないのである

――記者と人生――。ここへ戻らねばならないはずだつた。わたしとしては、いわばデッチ奉公からたたきあげられてきた途だつたと思う。戦前にはあまたの先輩もいたし、後輩といえる者もいた。それがいまでは獨りとり殘されたような淋しさである。小さいコロムを氣まかせに書きなぐり時にはペンの勢いで少しばかり針をふくめたなあ、と思つていると「尋常一年からやり直せ」という投書をうけたりした。そんな時は物いえばくちびる寒し、と空虚な氣分となつて身ぶるいしたことを覺えている。そうかと思えば、讀んでいくうちに、眼頭があつくなり、字がぼやけてくるような激勵やおほめの手紙もとどく。善きにつけ惡しきにつけ、ムチ打つてもらえることは有難いといわねばなるまい。

いわば生活の方便として眼先にちようどあつた道しるべにしたがつて、深く考えもせずにぼとぼと歩いてきた途である。社會の木たくとなつてという如き高邁な理想を胸にふくらませて意氣揚々と入つてきたものではもとよりなかつた。そして知らぬ間に、いつしか矢面に立ち、批判の監視をうけているけわしく狹い途であると氣付いた時は、もうとつくに歸り途を失つてしまつていたというのが本音かも知れない。（この項つづく）

祝 創刊二十年

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清水幸二

祝 創刊二十年

トロント市
古屋貿易會社
スパダイナ街三八一

井手氏(全加市協會長)に内定

ユネスコ訪日團の日系代表に

ユネスコ・カナダ委員會旅行部の訪日見學團に加わる日系代表の適任者を物色中であったところ、全加市協の井手エドワード會長が訪日できるということが明らかになったので、濟生會では來る月曜、井手氏をふくめた今までの申込者について選考することになっているが、井手會長を代表とする見込みが強いとみられている。井手會長が訪日團に加わることができれば最適任者であるし、同氏の參加が希望されていたのであるから、井手氏にきまるはず

全加日系合同教會代表會議

二年に一回ひらく全カナダ日系人合同教會教役者と代表者の會議は六月十九日より三日間卜市クイン街カナダ合同教會本部で開催される。なお移動後擴大した教役者の記念會を十九日午前行う豫定、二十一日午後は遠藤領事公邸で茶の交りがある。

竹本クインの盛大な戴冠式

【リルェット發】當地の百年祭行事の女王に選ばれた竹本千惠子さんの戴冠式が先週末盛大に行われた。竹本孃と二人の侍女(プリンセス)は今年中のいかなる行事にも參加することになっている。先週末、一九〇〇年ごろカリブーに向って移住した當時の風俗をそのままにクインのクラウン式が行われたものである。

若人の限りなき前進

＝アジア大會記者席から＝

【東京支局發】海外通信員という資格で、第三回アジア競技大會の開會式に參列するチャンスと、會期中のどの競技にも見物できる記者席を得た。七万五千人のスタンドは人の波でいっぱいについて八万五千人とのアナウンス。神宮の森にかこまれ、フィールドはダッシの芝、夏の陽光に映え、前夜の雨に洗われて清々しい。式後、直ちにエキスビションに入り、小、中學生の鼓笛行進、靜岡婦人會『ちゃっきり』踊りは一千七百名の特別出演、樂しいエカタはフィルドの芝生にパッと花をまき散らす豪華な繪卷一つの舞臺にアジアの若人の伸びゆく力、限りなき前進を約束するものである。多年、植民地化していたアジアが戦後それぞれに民族國家を確立し、獨立は成つたが、まだ多くの使命は殘されている。日本はじめ先進アジア國家がこの新興の國と人にどのような手をつないで行くかに將來の世界的課題があると思う。

上田伊そ三郎氏 生長の家教務

東京の生長の家本部で一年間講習をうけて教務資格を得た卜市の上田伊そ三郎氏はこのほど歸國した。上田氏はカナダにおける生長の家の最高資格者として全國を講演することができるのである。

日語ラジオ放送

トロントのシーケーエフエッチ局(一四〇〇)から毎日曜午前八時半——九時に放送されている『歡びの音信』ラジオ放送の明六月一日の分では、日本の自衞隊から選ばれてレーダー研究のため來米している市川、田中兩青年がデンバーの[illegible]生牧師と會談して『神を見出して、喜びのうちに日本に歸ることが出來る』心境を語るところが放送される筈である。

卜市協野遊 マーカム附近公園

トロント市協主催の日系人ピクニックは來る七月六日新しい場所、ジム・リックス公園で擧行と決定した。この場所は卜市北方二十哩のマーカム近くにあり、水泳プール、ピンポン、釣などできる好適地。カーの入場[illegible]七十五仙[illegible]、[illegible]大人七十五仙、子供二十五仙。バス[illegible]市協事務所前から十一時出發し、歸りは八時。

住矢會長出席

米國中西部市民協會が今週末クリーブランドで開催されることになり、卜市協の住矢ミッツ會長が招待され出席する。大會では移民問題、年少者問題につき討議することになっている。

創刊二十周年祝賀

トロント佛教會

護法會 婦人會

サンガー 青年會

トロント
日系人合同教會

トロント聖アンドレー
日系聖公會
司祭 今井献
教會一同
婦人會

トロント日蓮宗教會
カレッヂ街一一七九

『歡びの音信』日本語ラヂオ放送
トロント日系セヴンスデー
アドベンチスト教會
ドルカス婦人會

生長の家加奈陀支部
佐々木英治

トロント壽會

(俳句會) 青葉會
オカナガン・センター

小林傳兵衛
オカナガン・センター

たちの實質は、ニューカナデアン創始者たちの、日系二世の將來に對する明察、入れ替り立ち代つた多くの社員――編集、事務、工場――の努力が積み重ねられて來た過去二十年の本紙の歷史、全カナダ各地から日本その他にまでおよぶ通信員、寄稿家、代理者、投稿家諸氏の骨身おしまない協力の息吹き、愛讀者と廣告主の限りなき支援と鞭撻などにおよび、心の底からの感謝を表明する次第であります。

ニューカナデアンはこれまでに、これらの人々の名前を連ねて發表したことは殆んどないのでありますが、それは私たちの忘恩からではなく、橫着をかまえてのことからでもありません。餘りにも多數であるため――というよりも、本紙の愛讀者すべてが、その耳であり目であり、通信員であり記者である――という立場、共働者であるという事實のために、敢て誰れ彼れの名前を連記することが出來ないからであります。

これは、本紙創刊以來の特性でありますが、日系カナダ人が全國津々浦々に散在定住して、本紙の讀者も全國にひろがり、名實ともに全國的な新聞となり、全カナダの日系人の動靜を紙上に反映させるようにな…に勵められて來たのでありますが、その特性を支えているのは申すまでもなく、各地方の通信員、寄稿家、投稿家諸氏、もつと適切に言えば愛讀者諸氏の、筆まめなるお便りであります。

ただ一つ遺憾なことは、何分にも紙面が狹小なために、仕事の間の寸暇を見て又は夜の疲れ休めの時間を割いて折角お送り下さる投稿や通信やお便りが、時にはそのまま掲載されなかつたり或は小切られたりする場合があることであり、失望と憤りをさえも覺えられることがあるだろうことであります。記事をあんばいして紙面に盛ることは、例えて言えば料理人みたようなものですから、編集者を料理人と見立てて、何とぞ惜しみなく材料を、通信とお手紙を提供して下さるよう、そして味の良さ惡さ、出來不出來のところは御寛容下さるように願います。

創刊二十周年を迎えて

二十周年を迎えて、年の上では一と區切りついたことになりますが、私たちの歩みには停滯は許されません。今後も皆様の御厚意と御支援に賴より、私たちは日々の努力を重ねて行くばかりであります。

ニューカナデアン

市民權の强制獲得を要求

カナダ歸還兵協會が『外人登錄』を提唱

【エドモントン發】カナダ歸還兵協會全國會議がエドモントンで今週行われたが、同會議で討議承認された議題中には新移民の市民權獲得について次の通り、オタワに要求することになっている。

カナダに入ってくる移民はカナダ到着後二年以內にカナダ市民となる意志表示の宣言を行い、カナダ市民法にもとずく期限內にカナダ市民權をとることをオタワ政府に要求する。移民にしてカナダ市民權をとらない者は毎年『外人登錄』を行うことを必要とすることにすること。

安井郁氏にレーニン平和賞

【ロンドン發】モスクワ放送によると、ソ連は五名の「レーニン平和賞」受賞者を二十九日發表した。このうち四名までが非共產國人で、國際法の專門家安井郁（五一、國際法律研究所長、原水爆禁止署名運動全國協議會事務局長）が日本人として加わっている。

日航赤字を解消

【東京時事通信】日本航空は今週株主總會を開き五七年度の決算案（年一回）を可決した。總收入八十六億一千万圓、總支出八十二億一千万圓といずれも前年度に比べて十七パーセントの增加となり、結局六億百万圓の純利益、前期繰越金五億六千二百万圓と積立金二千八百万圓を差引き、次期繰越利益金は百万圓となり、創業以來の繰越赤字を全部解消した。

組閣人事を一任

岸首相の要求を自民黨認める

【東京時事通信】岸首相は今週黨內各派の實力者十氏を招き、第二次岸內閣の組閣ならびに黨役員改選に關する人事については一任してほしいと述べるとともに協力を要請した。これに對し益谷前衆院議長から『一切をまかせるから適材適所でやってもらいたい、われわれは協力する』と答えただけで、他の出席者から格別

た。岸首相は箱根で靜養して人事につき構想をねる。なお特別國會は六月十日になるもよう。

デゴール將軍が

組閣を同意、全支持を要求

【パリ發】フランスの內亂を回避し、憲法改正を行うために全的權能をうければ組閣の重責を負うことにシャルル・デ・ゴール將軍は二十九日同意した。コティ大統領は三回にわたりデゴール將軍と重要會談した結果、デゴール將軍に國會各黨が全的支持を與えるという條件において、デゴール將軍は組閣を引受けると發表、もしデゴール將軍の出馬をジャマすればフランスは內亂に陷いる一歩手前にあるとして、左翼黨のデゴール反對に警告を行った。コティ大統領のこの聲明によって、アルジェリアの軍部によるクーデターの危險も一時おさまるものとみられ、左翼黨の反デゴール運動もいくらか調子をやわらげるものとみられている。

軍部の態度

【アルジェリア發】アルジェリア軍部內閣はデゴール將軍の政權擔當を妨害する者には斷乎處置すると警告し、もし必要であればデゴール將軍を首班にするために諸軍は行動を起すであろうとまでクーデター敢行をほのめかしている。

テスト禁止一晚祈願へ

原水爆實驗禁止の一大野外デモについて今週トロント合同教會牧師會議では一時間半もめにもめた結果、キリスト信者はデモの如きチ

け、各教會で一晚中の祈りをささげて、世界平和を願うということになった。しかし、原水爆テスト反對運動についてハンター牧師は『この問題の重要性について會議は眼を開いていない今後一千年間、キリスト教國といわれる西部國家が、ドイツや日本でなく、原爆を投下したことで赤面するだろう』と警告した。

世界一高いタワーが

東京都で年內に完成

【東京發】フランスのアイフエル塔とそっくりの世界一高いタワーが今年のクリスマスまでに東京都に完成する。このタワーの高さは一〇九二フィートでフランスのアイフエル・タワーより一〇八フィート高く、日本テレビ放送網の躍進を物語るものである。觀客はこの塔の高さ三九三フィートと七五四フィートのところに出來る二つのプラットフォームから東京都を眼下にすることができるものであり、六つのテレビ放送局のアンテナが尖端に設けられる。下層部には警察、消防等のラジオ連絡放送塔がつくられるはずで、タワーとしては世界一のものである。

外國製カーますます進出

カナダで販賣された今年一月から三月末までの外國製自動車は二万四千六十七臺で、昨年同期にくらべて六三・四パーセントの增加である。この期間中の外國製カーはカナダのカー賣上高の一五・九パーセントを占めるといわれている。米國では同期間中に六万五千六百四十五臺と昨年同期より約三万臺もふえている。

初の七夕祭り

ト市で計畫中

日本の五節句の一つ、七夕祭（たなばたまつり）をカナダではじめて催し、それからの純益をトロント博物館日本部に寄附しようとのプランがト市東洋文化研究會の手で進められている。同會では七月十二日博物館內に純日本的な七夕祭りを領事館、ツレード・センターおよび日本觀光協會の後援で行い、映畫、スライド、花火のほか日本食も出して夏のお祭りを味おうというのである。會場の都合で入場者に制限があるが、一人三弗、二人五弗のチケットは倉田ルーシン氏までチェックを封入して申込むこと。七夕祭というのは七月七日天の川の東西にある牽牛、織女の二星が年に一度合うのを祭り、男女の手藝の上達を祈る行事で日本各地で行われるもの

はなし

▽ユネスコ訪日團員のある者は日本ではどこへ行くにも名刺が必要だと聞いているからと、日英兩語の名刺を、一寸來社して依賴するが、一寸くすぐったい氣持ですとい

特別號をそえて

最近日本から歸ってきた若い人達の本紙新購讀申込みがかなりありますことは力强いことであります。一、二世の方で本紙を購讀したい方には『創刊二十周年特別號』をそえて送りますから、早速申込んで下さい。

ニューカナデアン

ニューカナデアン
The New Canad
479 Queen St. W
Toronto 2-B, O
Phone EM. 6-50

購讀料金 半年三弗五十仙 一年六弗（前拂）
カナダ・トロント市
ニューカナデアン社

CALENDAR

MAY

31—Toronto. Inter-City 10-Pin Tourney, ... Edward, 1 p.m. Presentation ... 8:30 p.m., and dance, Columbus Hall.

31—Hamilton. Club Sundance dinner and ... Hanrahan's Tavern, Barton and ... p.m. EDT., dance, 8 p.m.

31—Hamilton. Kashoku-Kai for Nipponia ... p.m. at All People's ... Sherman St. N.

31—Montreal. ... Dance, Church of All ...

JUNE

...—Toronto. ... Supper Meeting ... 8 p.m.

...—Toronto. JCCA meeting. Finalize ... picnic with organization re... and people wishing to ...

14—Toronto. Golf Outing. Married Couples and NYAF.

14—Toronto. ... Choclo's Windup Dinner and Dance, Zuchter's Starlight Room, 315 Adelaide W.

15—Toronto. Kotobuki-Kai Picnic, High Park.

15—Hamilton. HJCCA and HYBS picnic.

15—Steveston. JCCA Picnic Peach Arch ... 9 a.m.

15—Hamilton. Community Picnic ... Valley Park near Aldershot.

22—Toronto. Buddhist Picnic at Spring ... Park near Whitby.

JULY

6—Toronto. TJCCA Community Picnic ... Community Centre raffle draw at ... Park near Markham.

13—Toronto. Kisaragi Club annual picnic, New Beach.

CLASSIFIED

Help Wanted

DISHWASHER experienced, part time, ... waitress part time. 2225 ... Phone OX. 1-0108 (Toronto).

dates and doings

Chop-Chop Choclo's Cocktails Copping Couples

The finale for the Club El Choclo will be a Windup Dinner and Dance scheduled for Saturday, June 14 at Zuchter's Starlight Room, 315 Adelaide St., W. Proceedings will commence with cocktails at 6 p.m. till 7 followed by a delicious full-course dinner. Then dancing till the midnight hours.

In order that the dinner can commence promptly at 7 the club requests all members and friends to be on hand as soon as possible.

A slight fee of 75 cents per is charged for members and $1.75 per for guests. This includes the dinner and dance.

Members and lady friends attending the dance only will not be required to pay an admission fee. Other guests wishing to attend the dance only will be assessed a small fee of 75 cents.

We earnestly hope all members and friends will make this our most important event of the year, a "must" on your social calendar.

All interested parties are asked to contact any of the following committee members regarding reservations no later than June 9. Shig Mori at LE. 5-0077, Hiroko Umetsu at RU. 1-2347 and May Horiuchi at RU. 2-7729.

—Club El

Sweet Smell of Success

MONTREAL. — The Takeya School of Ikebana in Japan has recently announced the appointment of Mrs. Seisho Kuwabara, instructress in the art of over 20 years to Occidentals and Japanese in Canada, as "Founder, Canadian Branch of Takeya School of Floral Arrangement" (Seisho Kai, 2417 Mariette Ave., Montreal, Que.) and accordingly has invested Mrs. Kuwabara with the authorization to issue diplomas directly in Canada.

Hanrahan's Has Hamilton Hankering Hollywood

Club Sundance lessons are over for the season—but before the book closes, the final chapter must be written.

In true Hollywood tradition, the story ends happily. In this instance a Dinner and Dance will climax a fully successful season of learning to master the techniques of ballroom dancing.

It will be held in the air-conditioned Sportsman's Room at Hanrahan Tavern, Barton St., E. at Catherine this evening with the dinner bell scheduled to chime at 6:30 p.m. EDT.

The music for dancing will commence at 8 p.m. A planned program of fun and prizes await those lucky persons who attend. Too late now for reservations for the dinner but you're still welcome to the dance. —Admission $1. —double M

Personal Notes Across Canada

Births

Mr. and Mrs. Denjiro Kagada (nee Mariko Nakamura) wish to announce the arrival of their first son, Dennis Hiroshi on April 29, 1958 at Belleville Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Kakuo Sumi (nee Lucy Junko Taguchi) of Ottawa, Ont. are happy to announce the arrival of their son, Leslie Shigemi, on April 24, 1958. Mother and son are doing fine.

Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Tanaka (nee Chiyoko Kondo) of Westbank, B.C., are happy to announce the arrival of their daughter, Wendy Chiyoko on May 5, 1958.

Mr. and Mrs. Shigeichi Asano of Toronto are happy to announce the arrival of their daughter, Joanne Mary on May 23, 1958 at Women's College Hospital.

Marriages

KAWAMOTO-KOYANAGI

Hamilton, Ont.

Rev. T. Komiyama united in marriage, Connie Chiyeko Koyanagi, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matashiro Koyanagi to Tom Yoshimasa Kawamoto, first son of Mr. and Mrs. Koichi Kawamoto on May 10, 1958 at All People's Church in Hamilton.

Following the ceremonies a reception was held at the Grange Restaurant.

IKEBATA-KARATSU

Toronto, Ont.

The marriage of Gloria Michiko Karatsu, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Naoichi Karatsu of Toronto to Akio Ikebata, son of Mr. and Mrs. Masao Ikebata of Toronto took place in a ceremony held on May 24, 1958 at the Toronto Buddhist Church officiated by Rev. T. Tsuji.

Reception was at Theodore's Restaurant.

KOSUGI-KITAGAWA

Toronto, Ont.

United in marriage on May 17, 1958 were Emiko Kitagawa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matsaji Kitagawa of Toronto and Ben Kunihiro Kosugi, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eizaburo Kosugi of Toronto at Centennial United Church officiated by Rev. K. Shimizu.

After a reception at Won Wah Low the couple left on a wedding trip to USA.

Engagements

Mr. and Mrs. Kinichi Iwata of Vancouver wish to announce the engagement of their first daughter, Kay Iwata to Dr. Atsushi Nabata, son of Mrs. Suye Nabata of Kamloops on May 4, 1958 at the New W. K. Garden.

Sewanins were Mr. and Mrs. Genichiro Yada and Mr. and Mrs. Eijiro Kawabata.

Kaname Ono, second daughter of Mrs. Mitsuyo Ono and Teruo Kunimoto of Magrath, Alta., were engaged on May 18, 1958 at the Lotus Inn in Lethbridge, Alta.

Mrs. Itsu Tanouye of Toronto is happy to announce the engagement of her fourth daughter, Shizue Tanouye to Masao (Mas) Yoshida of Toronto, first son of Mr. and Mrs. Ginzo Yoshida of Japan on May 25, 1958 at the home of Mrs. Tanouye.

Obituaries

MATSUBA

Nobuo Masuba, 39, of Ucluelet, B.C., passed away on May 16, 1958 at his home.

Funeral services were held on May 20 officiated by Rev. S. Ikuta and Rev. Nekoda.

SPORTS

Gun Exploded—Smile

Honest Ed's finally broke their losing streak when they won 13-9 at Christie Pits Tuesday evening. Manager Maw Mori can smile again as Ed's downed Columbus for the first win of the season. Ed's exploded in the first inning for 6 runs. The second inning saw tension for the Niseis when Menkus loaded the bases with walks resulting in a tie score. Russ Cunneyworth relieved Menkus and held Columbus to 2 singles.

Russ was strong at the plate as he homered in the 5th. Speedy Sumi Tomihiro was the big gun hitting 5 for 2 runs.

Next game Sunday against Presswood's. —Porky Ko

Tee No Time For Tea

A large turnout is expected at the second Toronto Japanese Canadian Golf Club tournament at Rouge Hill Golf Course tomorrow, June 1. TEE-OFF TIME is slated for 6:30 a.m.

Along with the ball-prizes the Nisei golfers will be vying for the Dr. Nakashima low gross Trophy and the Best Cleaners low net Trophy.

The following tournament will be July 6 at Rouge Hill. Time, 7:30 a.m.

Windy Ladies Single Men

The Earlscourt Bussei Men's Singles Tournament will have its start tomorrow, June 1 weather permitting. The seeded players are lead by defending champs, Tom Iwasaki, Edzy Tsujimoto, Fuz Fujiwara, Aki Koyanagi, Mosh Fukumoto, Frank Matsui, Don Yokota and Toru Idenouye.

The ladies have been held back because of the cold wintry weather so their tournament will commence on the afternoon of June 8, 1 p.m.

The Club welcomes Harvey Nelmes and Stan Nishimura, Jr. the first two members and the club would like to accommodate a few more so don't hesitate, join now and practice on weekday evenings after 6 p.m. and Saturdays from early morn. —F.F.

TORONTO JAPANESE UNITED CHURCH

SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1958

Rev. K. Shimizu, M.A., D.D.

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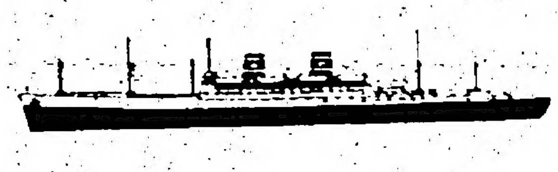

農繁期をお済しになったら一切世話のかからないプレシデント汽船で海上のビケーションをお楽み下さい。御家族同伴の旅、又は観光団はアメリカン、プレシデント汽船で…… 船の旅は経済的です。御旅行中の生活費は全部船賃に含まれております。

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EDITORIAL:

Thanks, All

With this 20th Anniversary of The New Canadian, our deepest gratitude goes to:

- The founders, for their clear vision of the future of the Canadian Nisei;
- The numerous staff members—the editors, the office workers, the compositors and linotypists—for their efforts in producing the paper over the past 20 years;
- The correspondents, contributors, columnists, and agents all across Canada and abroad, for their untiring cooperation;
- And last, but not least, to all of our readers and advertisers, for their support and encouragement.

It is impossible to list all the names of the NC staff; indeed, we feel that all of our readers are co-workers, acting as the paper's ears and eyes, as its correspondents and editors. It seems The New Canadian belongs to them, and they have taken good care of it.

This special character of the NC began 20 years ago when it was founded as "the voice of the Nisei" to serve the B.C. Japanese community, and has continued in the present nationwide publication.

We hope that this character will continue for many years into the future, and that you will find in the pages of this 20th Anniversary Issue that the toil and support was worthwhile.

• • •

THE NEW CANADIAN 20TH ANNIVERSARY ISSUE WILL BE SENT TO ALL NEW SUBSCRIBERS FREE OF CHARGE. LIMITED NUMBER AVAILABLE.

TORONTO 1956—Preparing for the Christmas Issue of 1956 in the present offices of the NC were Marge Umezuki (editor Jan. 1, 1957—May 31, 1958), Henry Moritsugu (editor 1954-56, now working on Northern Daily News), Japanese section editor Ken Mori, and publisher T. Umezuki.

the jazz scene

By Hop

JAZZ CALENDAR:

May 31—Toronto: Max Kaminsky, trumpet (Dixieland), with The Norm Amadio Trio, Town Tavern, 8 p.m.; 3 p.m. matinee.

May 31—London: Hagood Hardy, vibes; Ed Bickert, guitar; Jack Lander, bass, and Ron Rully, drums. Campbell's.

May 31-June 7—Toronto: Jack Teagarden and his Sextet. Jack Teagarden, trombone; Jerry Fuller, clarinet; Dick Oakley, trumpet; Don Ewell, piano; Stan Puls, bass, and Ronnie Greb, drums. Colonial Tavern. Weekdays, 9 p.m.; Saturdays, 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.

May 31—Toronto: Ron Collier Trio (experimental), upstairs; Butch Watanabe, trombone; Pat Riccio, alto sax, Bill Britto, bass; and Archie Alleyne, drums, downstairs. House of Hambourg. 1 a.m.

June 1—Toronto: Quintet comprised of Butch Watanabe, Bernie Piltch, Pat Riccio, Jack Lander and Ron Rully. House of Hambourg, 9 p.m.

June 2-7—Toronto: Peter Appleyard Quartet, Town Tavern. Weekdays 9 p.m.; Saturday 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.

PASSING NOTES: Clem Hambourg of the House of Hambourg advises that prices are now lowered and also that a new ventilation system will be installed. . . . Oscar Peterson will make Toronto his home. When not on tour, Oscar had Montreal as his home base in the past. . . . Toshiko Akiyoshi will occupy the stand at the Hickory House in New York City. Her trio will play the summer months, possibly from June to September.

The NC and I

By T. UMEZUKI

February, 1942 I was recuperating from a serious attack of typhoid fever when the Government issued orders to evacuate all Japanese from the B.C. coastal area. Had I been in good health at the time, I would have been shipped out to one of the road-camps. . . . For 17 years prior to my illness, I had worked on the Japanese Workers Union paper, "The Daily People (Minshu)", which had been arbitrarily shut down on Dec. 7, 1941, along with the two other Vancouver Japanese language dailies.

During the hectic days of the evacuation, I often dropped into the headquarters of the Kikajin Kai (Naturalized Japanese Canadians Association) in the Tairiku Building on Cordova Street, which was also the location of the temporary offices of The New Canadian. Sometimes I would give the NC staff a hand with the mailing.

Gradually, as Government notices and orders requiring translation into Japanese became more frequent, before I knew it, The New Canadian had another member on its staff and a Japanese section as well. The evacuation took my family away to [illegible] City, so I [illegible] the upstairs of the Tairiku Building where Tom Shoyama and Buck Suzuki stayed. I shared a bed with Buck.

It was my first experience in working with the Nisei generation and a wider range of people; my years with The Daily People had limited me to trade unionists. In the days before the war many Issei were of the opinion that the Nisei were unreliable, but it seemed to me that they were never given a chance to prove themselves.

Being editor of the new Japanese section of the NC enabled me to stay in Vancouver until the end of October [illegible] the staff was the last of the JCs to leave. I [illegible] working with the younger generation. They [illegible] my feeling that they [illegible] [illegible]

Looking back on my 34 years of newspaper life, I find that [illegible] The New Canadian [illegible] My [illegible] greatest [illegible] working with the NC, and I, who can do so, am a most fortunate fellow.

My Love Affairs with The New Canadian

By FRANK MORITSUGU

FRANK MORITSUGU, 35, father of three, has been Managing Editor of Canadian Homes and Gardens for the past three years. Born in Port Alice, B.C., and raised in Vancouver, Frank worked with Maclean's and CBC after graduating from the University of Toronto.

ALTHOUGH The New Canadian is only 20 years old this year, to me she is a glamorous worldly courtesan who has commanded a whole platoon, nay, company of lovers. Her devoted suitors have included many remarkable Nisei—some of whom spent long impassioned years in her service as editors, and others who paid court at a distance with contributions that helped to make her what she was and is.

I confess that this love bit is dragged in by my own personal feeling about The New Canadian. She was one of my first loves—and later I worked on the staff at three different periods and at three different places. My affairs with The New Canadian were casual ones in comparison to her liaisons with other suitors, but she was a generous and tolerant mistress—and although she's quite different now from the fresh, impudent but oh-so-intense girl of 1938-39, I guess I'm still not out of love with her.

To start off with, I was fortunate enough to know all of her first three editors—Shinobu Higashi, Tom Shoyama and Kasey Oyama. Higashi, who with Shoyama, founded the paper, was never my editor. But before The New Canadian was born, he was —of all things—my Sunday School teacher. He wasn't very orthodox in his job, but he was entertaining which is an accomplishment in itself.

So when The New Canadian came into being, I felt a relationship even though I lived in Vancouver's Kitsilano district, very remote from the college-student cabal that created the paper in the downtown district. Bill Takeda, now the Toronto insurance man, then a UBC student, introduced me to one of the 1938 issues of the paper. It was a larger sheet than the tabloid it was to become, and carried transcripts of the winning speeches at the JCCL Oratorical contest held in the Japanese Hall. One of the speeches was by a Kamloops kid I was to get to know—Tom Shoyama. Another connection during the time I became a charter subscriber with the first regular issue in February 1939 was schoolmate Minoru Yatabe, now a chemical engineer, then the delivery boy for the paper in our district.

The New Canadian was an intoxicating acquaintance from the start. It brought young kids like me to our first contact with the bright young Nisei minds. It filled us in with political background and news concerning the Japanese Canadians and other B.C. Orientals. It exposed us to Nisei writers like Muriel Kitagawa (T.M.K.), Miyo Ishiwata, Mark Toyama, Sumi Iwamoto, and editor Shoyama. And it baffled outlanders like us in its gossip columns like So-ne Hen-ne's Thin Ice and Diana's Candlelight and Wine. Its sport pages brought a flush of regional pride on the infrequent times when it mentioned Kitsilano's judo team or baseball teams—the Busseis and the Kyuhins.

MY FIRST AFFAIR: 1941-42

Just about a week after Pearl Harbor—I think it was Dec. 15 or 16, I went to work for The New Canadian for the first time. The paper had gone into thrice-weekly publication because the Japanese language papers (Tairiku, Minshu and Canada News) were closed up tight on Dec. 8. The New Canadian was the only paper published for the Japanese community in this frantic, panicky period. From an angry young minority weekly, it became the paper all Japanese read—with a Japanese section for the Issei.

I was eager, naive, and 19 years old with only the experience of being editor of the Kitsilano High School Life behind me. The staff consisted of editor Shoyama (Shinobu Higashi had gone to a newspaper job in Manchuria before the Pacific hostilities became apparent), Yoshi Higashi (Shinobu's brother), Seiji Onizuka who handled sports, and Eiko Henmi (who came in from a secretarial job to do a once-weekly column called Femme-Fare by Cinderella). They were a glamorous group who kindly tolerated me, the green kid from Kitsilano. I was general handy cub—got coffee from Sumiyoshi's a couple doors away from the Hotel World offices of the paper on Powell Street, or picked up the latest editions of the Vancouver dailies across the street at the drug store on the corner of Powell and Dunlevy, went by streetcar to deliver copy and pick up type in heavy linotype galleys wrapped in newsprint and bound with elastic bands from the Pender Street printers that set all our English material, and went to Taiyo Printing on press days to help in the final folding of the paper. I was deliriously happy and probably quite useless. And it was undoubtedly the first time The New Canadian staff had a full-time jitterbug in their office.

It was, as you will remember, a frightening, dramatic, eventfilled time, that winter of 1941-42. I watched with mouth agape as famous reporters from the Sun and the Province and the News-Herald came along to find out what was going on in Powell Street. This was the first time I saw my idol Jack Scott in person. And one day Min Sakamoto of Prince Rupert (now of Mon[illegible]) came [illegible] with [illegible] to tell us about the callous convoying of Japanese fishing boats down the coast escorted by young Navy men wielding pistols —and in retrospect, probably as scared of the indign[illegible] fishermen as of the Ja[illegible] vasion threats we all fe[illegible]

We worked Sundays [illegible] at night in spite of the [illegible] And when Christmas [illegible] came, I stayed downtown [illegible] bunked with the others [illegible] Higashi's place a couple [illegible] away from the office on the [illegible] side of Powell Grounds.

That special issue led [illegible] those experiences which made staffers shake their heads [illegible] gently at me. My first col[illegible] was to appear in that issue—Session by F.A.M., an outpo[illegible] of excited jive talk with [illegible] little substance. But its app[illegible]ance shot me to the top of [illegible] world. And on the final d[illegible] we had put the big issue [illegible] at the plant, a bottle of w[illegible] was passed around to toast [illegible] occasion. I'd only had [illegible] a fast hamburger that day [illegible] like the others was tired [illegible] days of heavy work. The w[illegible] nearly knocked me out [illegible] floor of Taiyo Printing, [illegible] dimly remember being [illegible] along the block or so to [illegible] Chop Suey by Yoshi and [illegible] There it took the expans[illegible] we celebrated with to re[illegible]

Normally, we ate at [illegible] press Cafe which was [illegible] my pocketbook. It feature[illegible] course meal for 35c. [illegible] soup, dessert and coff[illegible]

In mid-February, I r[illegible] left the paper to go back [illegible] normal work—gardening. [illegible] only about a month bef[illegible] gardener father was evacua[illegible] a road camp in the Yell[illegible] Pass area. Raking lawns [illegible] pole and Kerrisdale was [illegible] dull but my mind was fil[illegible] happy memories of hobno[illegible] with the Nisei great. Tom S[illegible]ma, who was aloof, indu[illegible] full of important prob[illegible] deep thought. He taug[illegible] type by insisting that [illegible] story for The New Canadi[illegible] to be typed, not writ[illegible] Yoshi Higashi, who big-[illegible]ed me and waxed enth[illegible] about popular music [illegible] and things even more in[illegible] He more than anyo[illegible] made me feel at home. Se[illegible]zuka, who was a natty [illegible] always wore a pork-pie [illegible] the back of his head, [illegible] to know everything [illegible] was worth knowing. [illegible] a sensitive pretty gir[illegible] ed in to write her se[illegible] and wafted out aga[illegible] sophisticated prince[illegible] poise was never ruffle[illegible] shirt-sleeved furor of [illegible] paper office. And then [illegible] been Kunio Shimizu, [illegible]ticulate, and often a[illegible]bled—a man with co[illegible] integrity, fighting an [illegible] fight to make peopl[illegible] that in the crisis, the [illegible] to be accepted as Canadi[illegible] to act like Canadians. [illegible] that office, I'd met Re[illegible] deceptively quiet fellow a[illegible] age, who wrote prose w[illegible] and one night slipped [illegible] Vancouver church [illegible] spoke out for the Nisei [illegible] the rabble-rousing spea[illegible] insisted all those Japs [illegible] sent far away from the Coast.

(The First of a Series)

20th ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

The New Canadian

SUPPLEMENT SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1958 TORONTO, ONT.

As I Remember a Bit of It . . .

By TOM SHOYAMA

THE psychologists tell us that the memory is a very sensible instrument. It tends to help us recall the pleasant and happy events of the past, and to push experience of a painful and disturbing nature into the background. Not that we actually forget this latter completely. But even a deliberate casting back of the conscious mind moves most easily to the things we found enjoyable, and in most cases contributes in this way to a constructive adjustment to the present.

So it is in a reminiscent note of the early days of *THE NEW CANADIAN*—and even of the jarring stresses of the evacuation period. Writing these words here on a warm day in May, with the tender spring breaking out all over the Saskatchewan plain, the first thing to crowd into the mind is a nostalgic remembrance of Vancouver's *Little Tokio* of twenty years ago.

* * *

I cannot say I ever felt I really belonged to Powell Street. After all I was only an adopted son, to whom the Street's "sights and sounds" were often strange and hidden. But from our first encounter, in the summer of 1935, when as a callow country bumpkin from a small interior town I went to work in one of its flophouses, Powell Street began to open my eyes to the real world of men and women and their dramatic struggle for life. From that time on, until we boarded the ghost town train seven years later, it held me in its own unique, powerful grip. And laid its impress plain upon me.

Though not born of the Street, I came to it in susceptible and formative years and like so many Nisei of my age group, I was surely "shaped, made aware" by it.

The summer of 1935 was a year of economic depression. Along the street the cheap rooming houses were filled with homeless "unemployables". Most were "*bakujin*", who paid their weekly rent of $2.15 in relief chits. Each evening they would gather from blocks around in front of the Taishodo Drug Store, listening to the persuasive radio voice of Lyle Telford, urging the CCF vision of economic security, three squares a day and the abundant life for all. Weekends—before or after the more popular ball game—groups assembled in Powell Street Grounds to hear the soap-box orators of the Communist Party. That summer the longshoremen went on strike for higher pay, and were ridden down by the Mounted Police in the Battle of Ballantyne Pier.

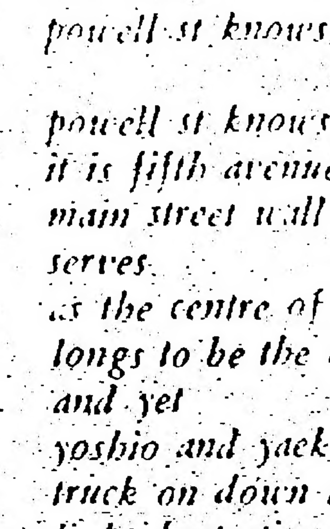
But that summer too, the air was filled with a Nisei stirring. To the eye, No. 20 street car rumbled on by just as always. The fish markets opened daily with their baskets and smells for the passing world to enjoy. The water in the several pay-as-you-bathe "*ofuro*" along the street steamed as hot as ever. The *Asahis* were playing in the Terminal League at Con Jones Park. The fish boats and packers came and went from the docks. The rub-a-dubs bought their weekly ration from the drug stores. But underneath a new ferment was brewing.

TOM SHOYAMA, editor of The New Canadian from 1938 to 1945, presently is Secretary of the Economic Advisory and Planning Board of the Saskatchewan Government. His work involves providing information and advice on economic matters and in formulation of government policy. He heads up a small unit of a dozen people, chiefly economists, and reports directly to the Premier of the province. A married man for eight years, Tom's chief interest in life is a small daughter, two years old, named Kiyomi Annette. Says he, "I learn something important from her every day."

Four years before, the first Nisei newspaper of Hozumi Yonemura, "*THE NEW AGE*", had blazed briefly, but brilliantly and inspiringly, to light up a rising Nisei consciousness. Now a new nucleus of leadership had re-formed, strongly influenced by older members born and partly educated in Japan, who felt more keenly and sensitively than the Nisei themselves about the need for equality in an avowedly democratic society. Now a field survey of the second generation to establish some facts to answer racist propaganda was under way. Riginda Sumida's master's thesis on "*The Japanese in British Columbia*" was nearing completion. The scholarly research study "*The Japanese Canadians*" sponsored by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene was in process. The plan to send a Nisei delegation to Ottawa to seek the Dominion franchise was being argued. The formation of a new organization, the "*Japanese Canadian Citizen's Association*" and the publication of a new Nisei newspaper, "*THE JAPANESE CANADIAN*", were on their way.

In the midst of all this a future editor of *THE NEW CANADIAN* made the beds in the flophouse, swept the halls, worked on the thesis manuscript, wondered about such Nisei phenomena as the junior "*kenjin-kai*", tilted with and learned in many losing arguments from his tolerant intellectual betters, came to know the steamy balm of the "*ofuro*", to enjoy the Japanese restaurants, and how to cadge for "tin-can soup". At the end of the summer he went back to school, having decided to turn his back upon chemical engineering in favor of the "dismal science".

In the public mind the most important person on a newspaper is probably the editor. So it is that for many, first Shinobu Higashi, and a few months later myself, came to represent *THE NEW CANADIAN*. In fact the most important contributor to the success of the paper was our first business manager, Edward Takeshi Ouchi.



SHINOBU HIGASHI

The NC's first editor, is now in Tokyo working for the Nippon Hoso Kyokai (Japan Broadcasting Corporation).

At that time he was the part-time executive secretary of the JCCL. When evacuation time came he went back to the Okanagan farm where he had lived on first coming to Canada from Japan. He is still farming in the Okanagan, and from time to time I see his name in these news columns. Though we have not been in touch for years, I recall him today with affectionate admiration and the keenest appreciation of his services to the Japanese Canadian community.

Perhaps it was his genuine "*samurai*" ancestry that imparted to Ed Ouchi a sense of idealism and vision, and a willingness to devote himself to the N.C. cause. He shared this sensitivity and pride of spirit with his colleagues in the nucleus of

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

looking west on powell street, vancouver

powell st knows

by mark n toyama

powell st knows
all about those
who limp, run, stagger or walk
criss-cross, stop and talk
for echoes of laughter
whispers of pain
odor of burnt toast
exotic scent of chow mein
dissolve into the street in midnight rain
that's how
powell st knows

powell st knows
and loves the light skip
of children as they trip
to school and their studies
a lovely age
when yellow and white are buddies
powell st knows

powell st knows
of a youth in a room
dark, dreary and dank
a two by four tomb
and can tell by his weakening tread
that god again forgot
his daily bread
powell st knows

powell st knows
and shudders and hates
dwellers by satan's gates
the reeling squaw in drunken stupor falls
and tries to beat
her fists to a pulp
on the wet concrete
and sobs
powell st knows

powell st knows
it is fifth avenue
main street wall street and park avenue
serves
as the centre of a social scheme
longs to be the nucleus of a grander dream
and yet
yoshio and yaeko's fanciful feet
truck on down a wondering street
light fantastic
to a jitterbug beat
powell st knows

May 15, 1940

AS I REMEMBER A BIT OF IT—

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

leadership I have already mentioned. I have always liked to think that it was a quality of heart and mind in some way flowing from a racial and cultural heritage in which I, as a Nisei, also shared.

After gradauting from UBC with degrees in Arts and Commerce, I was back at my old summer job on the "bull gang", at the Woodfibre pulpmill on Howe Sound. By then, of course, I was an old hand. I knew how to apply the principles of leverage to a shovel, to piling and loading lumber, to lifting limestone rock without straining your back. I could chop black knots from the pulp wood with passing skill, and rolling the 400-pound bales of pulp in the ship hatches was by now a clean and restful job. Besides I was earning the princely sum of 43c per hour, compared to the 27c of my first summer at Woodfibre.

In November of 1938 I went out via Union Steamer to attend the third annual convention of the JCCL. Ed Ouchi told me then of the plans he and Shinobu Higashi were hatching to try once again to start a new newspaper to take the place of *"THE JAPANESE CANADIAN"* which had folded after about a year of publication. I told him I would be willing to contribute, but that I was saving a nest egg to finance a trip to try my luck, or go on with further studies, elsewhere than in B.C. At that time the plant was shut down, but I was still working as a bricklayer's helper repairing the brick linings of the pulp digesters. At Christmas time we shut down that operation as well and I went out once more to Vancouver with $231.

About two experimental issues of *THE NEW CANADIAN* had been published. And on my arrival it was decided to try on a regular basis, starting with *Vol. II, No. 1, February 1* 1939. Shinobu Higashi was to be the editor. His first assignment to me was to write the lead story on the report by Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, which completely refuted the inflammatory charges being bandied about at that time that thousands of Japanese were illegally entering the country.

I remember the long, dark stairs, the narrow hallway, the penetrating rooming house odors that led to our first office. It was a cramped little room over the Taiyo Printing Company on Alexander Street, cold and damp that winter, and musty and smelly with gas fumes. But it had a bay window opening out onto the fire escape, where we could always retreat to breathe in the salt air from the inlet. And we could always look up the North Shore mountains.

Shinobu and I each had a portable typewriter. The room was furnished with a table and two chairs. Ed Ouchi took over the job of contriving the finances, and touched me in short order for my little nest egg. For many months thereafter he handled the impossible job of finding enough money to keep us going. Probably the only thing that really kept us in business was the strange willingness of that remarkable gentleman, Mr. Machida, who owned the printing plant, to carry us on the books. That, plus the patient good humor of Mr. Maeba, who had to keep the plant itself solvent.

One of the best jokes of that early period was an early visit from the inspector of minimum wages from Victoria. In those days a penniless newspaperman could eat fairly well three times a day at the Empress Cafe on Powell Street for less than $20 a month.

After three short months Shinobu received an attractive offer to go to Manchuria to work on the Manchurian Daily News. He was married, with a family. He left his younger brother, Yoshi, to work with us. I can hear him now telling Yoshi: *"Tanomuyo!"* Yoshi responded to this injunction from his *"Nii-san"* with all the industry and enthusiasm that was his nature.

We worked together as the steady full-time team, throughout all the stresses and strains of the next four years. Right up until the day when, not long after Pearl Harbor, he was sent as "a potentially dangerous enemy alien" to a road camp in northern B.C.

Yoshi had graduated in my class at UBC with honors in French and German. Along the way he had studied English, Latin and Greek, and found time to read an Italian newspaper for fun. He was a youth —or a man—of wonderful and far-ranging enthusiasms, with a rare capacity for intimate friendships. Much of the verve and sparkle of the early *NEW CANADIAN* came from his mind and heart and pen.

Like Yoshi, too, there were a great many others whose enthusiasms, in one way or another, made *THE NEW CANADIAN* what it was. We were, I think, a rallying place, a meeting ground, a sounding voice for a generation of young people, rightfully seeking a place in the sun.

Some of these friends wrote well and frequently; others very badly, and fortunately not so frequently. Some worked hard with serious thought and expression; others played a no less valuable part by helping to reflect the interests of our readers and making our paper readable and enjoyable.

I think of a host of names and faces, and their varied contributions. I recall the letters and essays, the feature columns and sports reports, the social notes and popular gossip, the poetry and verse, and the faithful correspondents who wrote to us from the four corners of Niseiville.

With stimulus and inspiration like this, the job of writing the editorials week after week,—of trying to find the right and forceful way of saying what seemed to us important and necessary—was always a difficult, but rewarding challenge.

As with the names and faces of friends and colleagues—and of enemies—there are many particular incidents to crowd the mind.

There was the almost constant stream of attack, and the need to reply. There was resentment within the community against editorial advice and criticism. There were always difficulties and threats to earning a livelihood—struggle over fishing licenses, tension in the small fruits industry, the protracted campaign to curtail rights to operate small business firms, discriminatory wage policy by large employers, and closed doors to occupations in law and fact.

There were investigating committees, and their strange manner of operation. There was the decision to exclude the Nisei from selective service, and in coastal B.C. to bar them from voluntary enlistment in the armed services. Evacuation itself, of course, was a tense unfolding of events—from the startling brilliance of the stars over the blacked-out city, to the ominous tone of the Security Commission chairman the night the first group of Ontario-bound Nisei sat down in the Tairiku Hall, to the day some five years later when the "protected area" gave up its special defences. Th ghost towns were more of a dream-like experience, but marked by the reality of an open breach of trust in the compulsory sale of property and by the steps toward compulsory deportation and repatriation. Yet the only tears I actually remember today seeing fall came at an early stage, not over the broad issues involved, but when the efforts of the Nisei group to advance its views on behalf of the community seemed to have come to naught.

Looking back today, it seems plain that *THE NEW CANADIAN* of that day was very much a product of its times. In a way, there was "challenge and response."

Ever since the turn of the century, the B.C. coast had been the scene of an unremitting hostility directed against immigrant Japanese. Probably that hostility was based in the first instance on economic grounds. But it was quickly rationalized in terms of allegedly impassable racial and cultural differences, and was flagrantly exploited by politicians of both Liberal and Conservative parties, at all levels of government. With the advance of Japanese imperialism and aggression in the late thirties, hostility rose rapidly to a flood tide.

In the resulting pattern of bias and widespread discrimination, the Canadian-born and educated fared no better than their immigrant parents. But the influence of school and neighborhood, the impress of a new cultural heritage, the always heady wine of democratic belief could instil only one response—a protest by the Nisei as they came of an age to grapple with the challenge.

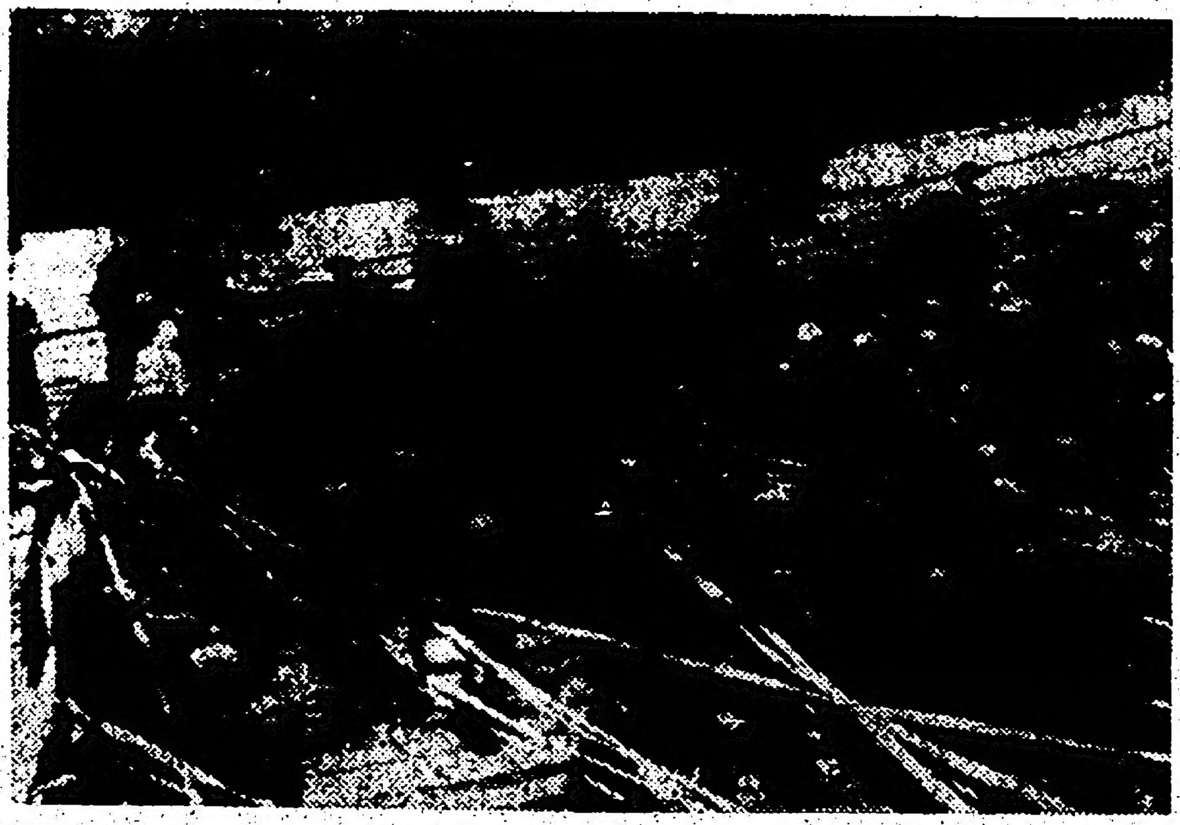
THE NEW CANADIAN essentially was a vehicle of our response. When the disruption of war and total evacuation came to the community, it also served the very practical and important need for information and communication. I think its contribution to morale on these grounds alone—as evidenced through hundreds of letters received during those difficult days and years—was very significant. But, in spite of the bonds of wartime censorship, its main purpose was always to try to voice a right and forceful demand for democratic justice.

I like to think it rose to this need with some constructive success, just as I also like to think that the quality of Nisei leadership over those years also helped in the long run to turn the course of events to a good end.

Best Wishes to Old Friends
And Old Colleagues Across Canada

TOM SHOYAMA

Bon Voyage!



TERMINAL DOCK, Vancouver, was the scene of many a colorful farewell before the war whenever an NYK liner left for Japan. Ribbons of pastel tape cascaded over the water as local JCs sent last binding ties to their departing friends and relatives.

Congratulations

NATIONAL JCCA

Toronto, Ontario

Congratulations on Your 20th Anniversary

MANITOBA

Japanese Canadian Citizens Association

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Signposts of Critical Years

1938—

- **November 24: Vol. 1, No. 1, The New Canadian.**

1939—

- **September: War declared. JCCL pledges loyalty of JCs in war.**

1940—

- **September: All Orientals required to turn in any guns they own.**

1941—

- **December 7: Pearl Harbor.**

1942—

- **April: Curfews, confusion, evacuation. . .**
- **October: The New Canadian moves to Kaslo, B.C.**

1943—

- **May: Discontented JC property owners plan legal action against Custodian of Enemy Alien Property for poor handling of property sales.**

1944—

- **June: Bill to disenfranchise all Japanese entered in House of Commons was killed after JCCD telegram-to-Ottawa protest campaign.**

1945—

- **March: Loyalty Issue—Voluntary Repatriation or relocation eastward.**
- **July: The New Canadian moves to Winnipeg, Man.**
- **August: 8676 in B.C. sign for repatriation to Japan . . . Repatriation test cases open in B.C. Supreme court . . . V-J Day, Aug. 15.**

1947—

- **February: Mackenzie King in House of Commons says no more deportation; promises payment on property losses; controls over movement of JCs and restrictions against fishing licenses to be continued but all other Orders-in-Council to be revoked.**
- **September: National JCCA established with George Tanaka as executive secretary; property owners petition of rights dismissed (cases held in 1944 Exchequer Court).**

1948—

- **January: JCCA protests B.C. ban of Japanese from logging on west coast.**
- **May: The New Canadian moves to Toronto.**
- **June: Dominion Elections Act passed, providing all Canadian citizens of Japanese origin with the franchise . . . JCs allowed to vote in school plebiscite in Greenwood after much urging by B.C. JCCA.**

1949—

- **March: B.C. grants JCs provincial franchise.**

1950—

- **September: Cooperative Committee on JCs announces evacuation claims to be paid after release forms filled out.**

OF FIVE YEARS AGO

No Stifling Scent of Despair

By KEN ADACHI

IT is traditional, I'm told, for former editors to glow a bit, to butter some sentimental ghosts on dry toast, about "the old days" when asked to reminisce about their tenures with the paper. I haven't yet developed a sufficiently respectable state of mind to be able to do this with the proper reverence. But the Editor insists on jangling up the voices, the sips and small change, of five years ago, which have since hung silent in the rain and ruin. One memory, then, of those days, will do to begin and end with.

My tenure with The New Canadian was an ugly, lovely time, learning how to fill increasingly larger gaps of white space with often inconsequential material, bolstered with a kind of naive, youthful idealism about anti-conformity, anti-bowling clubs, and so on. I thought at that time that it was a useless, unholy crusade. I could see the disapproving frowns of my eminent predecessors as though it were wicked and wrong to write like that.

But editors before me had it easier—they had weighty, burning issues to talk about. They could talk about the tip-tap of feet on Powell Street in a shaft of sunlight, the echoing song of the embattled pavement, the stifling scent of despair.

Post-war prosperity, then, was a deadening time for the front page. Never was there such a time, I thought, for such a glut of people becoming first in the group to do something, first to bring back a Japanese wife from overseas, first to be chosen queen for a day, but never first to become even a second-rate streetwalker. The poetry of dissent became the prose of assent.

And never was there such a time when there was such a sense that one's poor ideas had disappeared in the void somewhere—readers of The New Canadian were, in general, a strange tribe: implacable and somehow menacing, but never really audible.

Yet, on looking back, one sees that tradition was never really broken. What I was doing then was what people were doing a thousands years before: making arguments which were as ineffectual as hippopatami pushing peas. It was idle, and ordinary, but it was fun.

KEN ADACHI, NC's editor from 1951-53, is now working on his Master of Arts degree in English Language and Literature at the University of Toronto. During the past year he was a lecturer for U of T's freshmen and a book reviewer for the Toronto Star. Ken is also writing the History of Japanese Canadians in B.C. as National JCCA's Centennial contribution.

And how many variegations of inconsiderable defeats and disillusionments I have forgotten. Whether, for example, Spring was a lithesome, full-lipped maiden with fine-boned cheeks or a bed-ridden hag with stockings drooping and billiard-ball eyes. Some people may not think that important. But off and on, up and down, high and dry, I have been living for five years since The New Canadian "old days", and it still seems to me a weighty question.

Retiring men will still snarl under their blankets, timorous girls will sit in their backyards, revelling demurely in literature and cats. But viva la bagatelle!

--just wanted to do some translating

F/O GEORGE NISHIMURA, presently with the RCAF's 436 Transport Squadron stationed at Downsview Airport in North Toronto, was editor of The New Canadian in 1953-54. Since then he has logged more than 2,000 navigation hours in his four years of flying, both overseas and up in the Canadian Arctic.

R-R-RING! That blasted phone! Right in the middle of Sgt. Bilko and another of his notorious episodes too, . . .

"Hello? Who? Oh yes, Margie, what—?" And that's how I wound up getting shanghai'd by your editor to do a few lines for this 20th Anniversary Issue.

* * *

It seems only a short while ago that I, in one of my first attempts at writing, wrote a piece recalling to the readers of The New Canadian the long and arduous path the paper had trodden during its 15 years of existence. Now it is celebrating its 20th birthday. How time can fly. . . .

I'm not exactly too clear myself on how I became entangled with the NC, but I think it happened something like this:—

Having just spent several years in Japan, I was looking around for a way to keep my hard-won Japanese current.

"Perhaps I could do some part time translating for The New Canadian," I mused to myself, and thereupon sat down to write a letter stating my ambition and qualifications and a few white lies.

Three days later, there was a reply. It read, in effect: Would I care to come down to the office and discuss a matter of mutual interest? The signature was that of Ken Adachi, the editor no less, whom I pictured to be a cigar-chewing gent in his mid-thirties, sporting a mustache and sharply attired in a custom-made double-breasted, with a gold-framed diploma hanging behind his desk indicating an M.A. degree at least.

So, on Saturday morning, after a haircut and shoe shine and a careful once-over, I timidly went to offer my services.

"Pardon me, but I'm looking for Mr. Adachi," I asked the lad sweeping the floor with ink-stained hands.

"That's me," came the startling retort. "What can I do for you?"

This guy the editor? Shirt sleeves rolled up, fingernails all black—what's with this outfit anyway?

"Oh," I began, after several moments' hesitation. "Oh, my name's George Nishimura. You wrote me to come and talk to you about a part-time job. . ."

"Nishimura? Oh yeah, that's right. You said you used to translate for the American Army Intelligence." He paused, took a sip of what seemed to be luke-warm coffee, and continued, "Well, the job we have in mind is not exactly part-time. Mind you, the hours you want to keep are entirely up to yourself, just so long as you get the job done."

"And just what does this work entail?" my curiosity prompted.

A wry grin appeared on his face as he went on:

"I guess we had to come around to that sooner or later. Would you be interested in taking over my job as editor? You know—putting odd bits of news together and . . . and that sort of thing." (I was to find out the hard way what a lot of territory was covered by "and that sort of thing.")

"Well, I don't know. I'm not too sure whether I'd be able to handle it," I parried. "I've no experience in writing, I hardly know the keys on the typewriter—the fact is, I'm at a loss as to what to say."

"No, no. There's nothing like that to worry about. You'll never find out what you can do unless you give it a try. So we'll see you Monday, okay George?"

He saw me Monday.

Congratulations

TORONTO JCCA

Toronto, Ontario

Congratulations

KENT

1-2-3

CLUB

Chatham, Ontario

Best Wishes

HAMILTON JCCA

Hamilton, Ontario

Very Best Wishes on Your 20th Anniversary

QUEBEC JCCA

Montreal, Quebec

a page out of yesteryear

REPRINTS FROM NC

The pages of the early volumes of THE NEW CANADIAN are filled with memories, pleasant and unpleasant. . . . Space in this Special Issue does not permit the reprinting of many choice items, but we hope the articles appearing herein may help the older Nisei to remember the sweet as well as the bitter, and the younger Nisei and Sansei to get some idea of what "the good old days" were like. . .

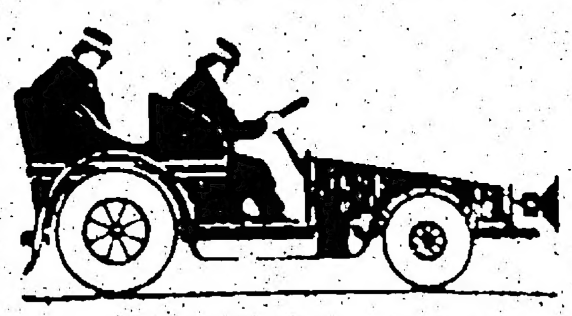
* * *

When to the sessions of sweet silent thought
I summon up remembrance of things past,
I sigh the lack of many a thing I sought,
And with old woes new wail my dear times' waste.

—Shakespeare

PHOTOS COURTESY OF MRS. K. SHIMIZU

Ad from the NC of 1940



YAMA TAXI
SE 1414

NISEI SCHOOLTEACHERS of the B.C. ghost-town days don't appear too sad about the mode of transportation to the Summer Training School in New Denver. These girls helped to keep up the education standards of JC youngsters in Lemon Creek, B.C. At right, primary school teachers demonstrate a circus parade at the culmination of their project in New Denver.

EVER ONWARD...

DRIVING ONE OF THE FEW cars owned by JCs during the war was Tak Toyota of Slocan (now of Creston), seen here with Josephine and friends in 1945. The Government had forbidden JCs to use motor vehicles in the protected area (west of Hope) in 1942.

WANTED: An Independent Nisei Press

By TARO KATAYAMA
(*Dec. 7, 1939*)

The dreams of Nisei newspapermen are many, since they are generally an idle crew with a marked predilection for all varieties of wishful self-deception and spare-time wool-gathering. The most constantly recurrent of these endemic lunacies are, of course, the dream of working for an independent Nisei press.

It is about the second of these chimeras of Nisei journalism that we find ourselves thinking of here. Of all the crying needs of the Nisei, it seems to us that an entirely independent press, free from every vestige of Issei influence, is one most needed of early fulfillment.

We do not say this out of any desire to bite the hand that literally feeds us now. We say it only because we see in the early acquisition of independence for the Nisei fourth estate the surest approach to a successful solution of the whole complex of problems that the Nisei are facing now and will face in time to come.

PHILOSOPHY OF INDEPENDENCE

To explain we must digress a bit. Each generation of humankind, wherever found, is hungry for independence in the conduct of its existence. As such, this hunger is a universal human attribute. In most cases, it is a condition of man's chosen communal existence that his hunger is never wholly satisfied. Each generation makes its own efforts to achieve independence, but is eventually forced to make some sort of compromise with the pressure exerted by the body of continuing tradition.

The Nisei are no exception to the human desire for independence from the authority of the parent generation. But in their case, this desire takes a special coloring from the circumstances of their position in the milieu into which they had been born.

Whether or not they are aware of it, the Nisei are in a fair way to realize that desire to a degree impossible under usual conditions. Because the Issei are a transplanted racial group whose connection with the soil of its origin will, by virtue of immigration restrictions, gradually become less and less, the Nisei not many years hence will find themselves as completely independent an entity as was ever plumped into the middle of a social pattern. The body of tradition that was their fathers' will be for them just a receding memory.

THE KEY TO THE NISEI MILLENIUM

Since independence will be theirs, whether they will or no, it is highly important that they make use of it wisely and well. And to do so, they must not come upon independence suddenly and unprepared. They must grow into the taste of it and the feel of it, so that when it finally lies completely within their grasp, they may wield it for their own greatest good and for the good of the Canadian community of which they will become increasingly an integral part.

It's to assist in this preparatory process that an independent Nisei press is most needed. To mold Nisei minds to the habit of independent and honest and liberal thought must be the main function of the writing fraternity among the Nisei.

And this can only be accomplished through the medium of a press that is absolutely free to formulate its own policies and to make its own mistakes. Whatever positive advance such a press makes will be an advance in the intellectual and moral status of the whole Nisei group; whatever mistake it makes will have a salutory effect of its own, adding to the total fund of maturing Nisei judgment and opinion and experience.

An independent Nisei press must be the prelude to whatever Nisei millenium we can hope for in the future.

'Angles on the War' - as viewed by a japanese canadian

July 24, 1940

The following is an interview conducted by **Prof. H. F. Angus,** distinguished Canadian political scientist, with his former student at the University of British Columbia, **George T. Tamaki,** who went on to attend the Law Schools of the Universities of Dalhousie and Saskatchewan. The interview, **"Angles on the War",** was heard over CBC on a coast-to-coast hook-up.

. . .

THE JAPANESE AND CANADIAN SOCIETY

Professor Angus: **Do you look upon yourself as part of the Canadian Community?**

Tamaki: As to that question I might answer that I have no alternative but to look upon myself as part of the Canadian community. If my birth, education, and living in Canada have done anything at all, they have cut me off somewhat unceremoniously from my mother country. I am hoping to practice law in Canada.

Professor Angus: **Let us speak first of your own generation. What proportion retain any link with Japan?**

Tamaki: The Canadian-born retain very few ties with Japan. I would say 85% of our generation have never seen Japan. Most of those who have, went when they were small with their parents like myself. I believe the Canadian-born are Canadians in almost every respect except political recognition of that fact. This I think was also the conclusion arrived at by Dr. Charles Young and Dr. Helen Reid in their treatise entitled "The Japanese Canadians."

Professor Angus: **Do those who have dual nationality consider themselves primarily Japanese?**

Tamaki: According to a recent survey about 75% of the Canadian-born here have so-called dual nationality. This dual nationality is the great anomaly of the Canadian-born Japanese. In many cases, they never find out about the existence of the situation until they reach majority. They then find that their parents, sometimes in fear of their children's future in Canada, sometimes with a view to an early return to Japan, but more often purely for sentimental reasons to keep up the family tree, had registered their children's names in Japan. Very few of the Canadian-born realize the significance of this dual nationality and attach any importance to it. The answer to your question then is that those Canadian-born who have dual nationality consider themselves primarily Canadians, not Japanese.

THE NISEI'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE WAR

Professor Angus: **What is the attitude of young Japanese Canadians towards the present war against Germany and Italy?**

Tamaki: It is impossible to give an absolute answer to your question. A few are frankly uninterested. It seems that years of bitter experience in British Columbia with discriminatory legislation and attitudes—with a refusal to admit them to the Franchise in this province and very unsympathetic treatment—have left deep scars upon their feelings. I think the majority, however, have [illegible] deeply about the war and are convinced that this is their opportunity to demonstrate their loyalty to Canada. I have come into the closest possible contact with all manner of them. And I have never had reason to doubt that when the time of testing came, they would prove themselves to be as loyal as any other Canadian. They are prepared to show that so much of the suspicion cast upon them has been only vicious propaganda.

Professor Angus: **Is this attitude evidenced only by conversation? Or have they taken any active steps?**

Tamaki: Immediately after the announcement of war, the Japanese Canadian [illegible] representing Canadian-born subjects of Japanese race in British Columbia telegraphed the Prime Minister pledging their loyalty and devotion to the British Empire. This stand was later reaffirmed by the National Council [illegible] at a general delegates meeting. So far most of the Japanese [illegible] to the war effort have been in money and labor. When Canada's [illegible] loan bonds were issued last January, for example, Japanese Canadians proved their words by deed by immediately subscribing over $55,000.00. Moreover, Japanese Canadians have contributed individually and collectively several [illegible] in direct donations for national defence. There is also a Japanese Canadian Red Cross unit in Vancouver with many groups whose good work was highly praised by the Vancouver Branch of the Red Cross.

Professor Angus: **Have there been any enlistments?**

Tamaki: There have been very few, and most of these have been from Eastern Canada. When the war started some of them tried to enlist but were refused so the general feeling among them seems to be that they would not be accepted. They have no doubt in their mind too that they will have the same difficulty their parents had in the last war when the latter had to go all the way to Alberta to enlist.

THE ISSEI'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE WAR

Professor Angus: **What is the attitude of the older generation towards the present war?**

Tamaki: I should say that their attitude is very similar to that of the younger generation. Though they were born in Japan they have lived for years in Canada and have come into contact every day with things Canadian. This has made them feel Canadian. It may have been an unconscious process, perhaps even unwanted, but it has taken place; and it has influenced their outlook upon the war. I think, too, that they are deeply aware of the great debt they owe to their adopted land, and it is a Japanese characteristic to fulfill obligations, moral or otherwise, to the hilt. This has been the chief reason stressed in messages which have accompanied monetary donations from various Japanese organizations and individuals throughout the province, ever since war was declared last September.

Professor Angus: **Now up to this point I have been asking you to do something very difficult. I have been asking you to say what others think and how they feel. I want to go on to ask your personal ideas. First of all, tell us how you look at the war.**

Tamaki: I must admit that this war has been somewhat of a shock to me. [illegible] less I had at one time harbored some notions about Canadian isolation—but of late I've become increasingly aware how impossible that is, in the face of the direct threat of a total militarization of Europe and of a ruthless attack on Britain herself, the heart of the Empire. As a member of a racial minority in Canada, I can't help but feel that the war which Canada is fighting is a war against racialism and against the blotting out of individual thought.

FUTURE IN CANADA FOR JAPANESE CANADIANS

Professor Angus: **What is your view of the future of the Canadians of Japanese origin in Canada?**

Tamaki: I've often wondered what our future will be in view of all the [illegible] that seem to control our lives—such factors as race itself, the general economic situation, and of course the international political situation. But I've always maintained and believed that time only will solve our problems, and that nothing will be gained by undue pessimism on our part or on the part of Canadians as a whole. The public here has not yet become accustomed to the idea of thinking of the Oriental as a Canadian as they have become accustomed to view the Negro, the Jew and the Central European as Canadian. But I have enough faith in the essential justice of the people of Canada and also in the Canadian-born Japanese themselves to believe that there will be ultimate recognition.

Professor Angus: **Speaking as a member of that racial group in Canada, is there any message which you would like to give to your fellow Canadians who are listening to us this evening?**

Tamaki: I would like to read from this editorial. It is taken from our weekly English journal called **"The New Canadian,"** and this paper might be [illegible] our organ of expression:

"We will not let our own personal experiences, however bitter, distort our thinking or becloud the larger issue before us. We cannot forget for one moment that history has made us citizens of Canada. Our inevitable destiny lies in the fulfilment of that role. We realize that our struggle for recognition is a long one, not to be abandoned because of the incidents of today or tomorrow. For the present our task is one of uniting with the people of Canada who have declared their stand. We will apply ourselves in our own particular role to the pursuit of the national policy of the country."

If I were asked to summarize the Japanese Canadian angle to this war, I would say we believe that British institutions with all their apparent imperfections are far preferable to brutal totalitarianism. We believe that the ascendancy of international justice and sanity will result in a more tolerant view of all world minorities, including the Orientals in British Columbia.

PILGRIMAGE TO OTTAWA to make a futile plea for the franchise was taken by this Nisei delegation in 1936 (before NC's time). Members of the group seen here on the steps of the Parliament Buildings were S. I. Hayakawa, then of Wisconsin; Minoru Kobayashi; Hide Hyodo (now wife of Rev. K. Shimizu); and Edward C. Banno (now Kamloops dentist) of Vancouver.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR:

'big field opening in next 20 years'

Dr. Samuel I. Hayakawa, now world-famous semanticist, author, and frequent critic of Nisei ways, moved east from Vancouver early in life.

December 29, 1938

Mr. Shinobu Higashi,
New Canadian Society,
Vancouver, B.C.

Editor: . . . I haven't written to any of my friends in Vancouver, not because of lack of interest, but simply because of lack of opportunity. . . I am, after all, a Vancouver Nisei, and still feel very strongly my fraternal obligations to all of you who are in the midst of our common cultural problem—that of being neither Japanese fish nor Canadian fowl or good Soviet red herring.

Your belief that it is necessary to get out of B.C. is one that I strongly share. I would go as far as to say that the kids ought to get out while they are still twelve or thirteen if they can. Of course, few can—but it would be fine if they could, since it is from high school age and on that one really begins to develop the personal maladjustments that social discrimination can cause.

With all the prejudice that is displayed against the Japanese, all non-Japanese have a common belief that the Japanese are d—— clever—and it is possible to capitalize on that belief, even if you aren't clever. I am sure of this, because I held at least five or six different jobs in Winnipeg—messenger boy, clerking in department store, photo-finishing, studio assistant, stenographer, etc. There was never a question of race.

For young men and women of intellectual ability, however, I believe there is a great field opening in the U.S. and Canada for them in the next 20 years. I am in constant touch with the American Council of Learned Societies—particularly in their division of Oriental studies. There is an increasing number of American colleges and universities offering courses of study in Japanese and Chinese language, literature, history, politics, geography, geology, etc. The number is increasing slowly but steadily.

At the present time the only Japanese authors known to the average American reader are Lady Murasaki, Baroness Ishimoto, Mrs. Sugimoto, and perhaps, Mrs. Ichikawa. Like all other people, I have often wondered what other Japanese writers there are, and whether or not they ever wrote anything worth reading. You will think this a very silly question—but the fact is that no important Japanese authors are available in translation.

The translation of classics and moderns in Japanese poetry and fiction is a crying need in America. What tremendous movements in modern literature there may be, we have no means of knowing. There are no translators. If, right now, some bright young man or woman were to translate a first-rate Japanese novel dealing with life and manners in contemporary Japan—particularly a novel dealing sympathetically with the working class, it would sell in America.

The Americans are becoming increasingly conscious these days of the cultural assimilations that have been going on here as a result of mass immigration, and the success of books dealing with immigrants in America shows that it is possible to interest an increasing number of people of peculiar personal and family adjustments made by immigrant families in their assimilation in America.

The possibilities are very rich. Even the translation of letters sent home to Japan by an intelligent young man or young woman of 20 years ago would throw interesting light on American cultural history. There is a lot of stuff like this to be done. A series of short stories, for example, dealing with a Japanese-Canadian family, dramatizing the little day-to-day conflicts, can be made into first-rate literature.

Whatever may be the practical disadvantages of belonging to a minority group, its great spiritual and mental advantage is in giving you first-hand knowledge and experience with great material for literature. I wish I knew enough about Powell Street to write a novel about it. Perhaps lots of Niseis do. It needs desperately to be done.

It would be a joke on English-Canadians in B.C. if B.C.'s greatest authors turn out to be either Indians (like Pauline Johnson) or Japanese (like yourself, if you've got the stuff). I also imagine that Steveston, B.C., is wonderful literary material. If I were a novelist, I would certainly live in Vancouver.

S. I. HAYAKAWA,
University of Wisconsin

FROM NC, FEB. 22, 1942

Ban on Radios, Cameras, Cars . . .

Drastic new restrictions amounting in sum to a practical application of martial law against all persons of Japanese origin in the protected area of British Columbia (west of the Cascade Mountain range line including towns of Hope and Terrace) were announced in a series of new orders. These include:

(1) Formal authority to provide for the removal "forthwith" from the protected area of all persons of Japanese origin. "Forthwith", it is understood, means as soon as the federal government can make adequate arrangements.

(2) Imposition of a curfew law, under which "all persons of Japanese race in the protected area must return to their usual places of residence each day before sunset and sunrise", the order-in-council said.

(3) Persons of Japanese race living in the protected area of B.C. are forbidden to possess or use "any motor vehicle, camera, radio, transmitter, radio receiving-set, firearm, ammunition, or explosive" under an amendment to the Defence of Canada regulations. The order states further that "any peace officer or the RCMP . . . is authorized to search without warrant the premises or any place occupied by any person of the Japanese race . . . and to seize any article "mentioned in this order found on such premises." These articles, an Ottawa dispatch said, must forthwith be turned over to any justice of the peace, or to any police officers. Officials receiving such articles must give to the person delivering them a receipt.

The definition of persons of Japanese race includes all those whose father or mother is Japanese or those who were required to register by the RCMP.

There's a Dance — IF the Curfew Holds Off

One last dance, one last waltz! Phone your one and only right away, for tomorrow night (February 28) is the night when the Vancouver JCCL will sponsor a "hard times" dance for Nisei dance lovers at the Jackson Avenue Gym. From 7:30 to 11:30 p.m., then, there'll be music and syncopation, and the tariff will be lowered to give everyone a chance to attend. It's going to be the last fling before the curfew comes officially into effect. Let's make it an occasion the memories of which we'll measure for all the years to come—IF THERE'S NO CURFEW.

Best Wishes

MR. and MRS.
R. Y. Kadoguchi

Ron Y. Kimura

Mrs. David Priestman

Esther L. Ryan

Takeo Yano

Greetings from CRESTON, B.C. on B.C.'s Centennial Year

We welcome you to drop in if you are driving through to celebrate B.C.'s Centennial

We are on Southern Trans-Provincial No. 3 Hiway

TAK TOYOTA

Creston Electric Ltd.

"The Store That Service Built" established 1946

10,000 sq. ft. of floor area devoted to appliance and furniture sales and service

Experienced staff of 18 to serve you

CRESTON CABLED-VIDEO LTD.
"Serving Creston With Better Television"
Bringing 3 network TV channels via cable
KREM-TV (ABC) KXLY-TV (CBS) KHQ-TV (NBC)

CRES-TV
Creston's own live TV station
Programs of local interest, news, etc.

Creston serves a valley population of 7,000, and is noted for its tourist facilities, unmatched scenery, fishing, and mainly for its fruit and agricultural industries.

NC EDITORIAL, FEB. 7, 1941

A Break With Convention

DOWN Steveston way last week there was a wedding.

Not that weddings are uncommon in Steveston, but this was a singular wedding.

The bride came down the aisle, smartly and casually attired in a trimly-fitting navy-blue tailored suit, with touches of white at the throat, and carrying a bouquet of pink and white carnations.

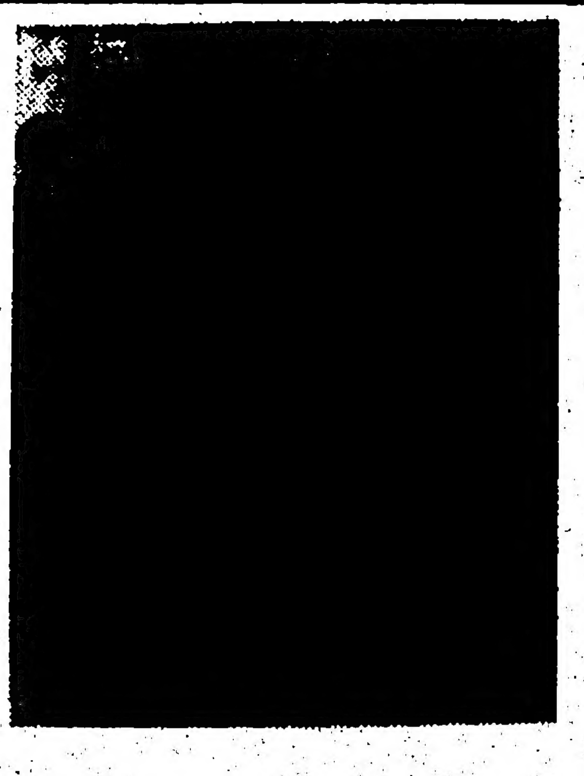
And there at the altar stood the groom, quite at ease—a courageous groom he was, standing up for the right of man long ago sacrificed up to the great god, Convention. He wore a black, semi-drape, worsted business suit, with pink lapels. A soft-collared shirt, white in color, and a blue striped tie completed an ensemble acceptable in the very best circles.

But what do you think! We couldn't find a trace of ivory satin princess lines calla lilies softly glowing ivory velvet swept back train turquoise blue foaming frothing tulle delicate tracery blossoms orange silver slippers orchids . . . nor a single male, strangling beneath a rigid, starched collar, mounted atop an armor-plated shirt front, or dragging behind him limply-hanging tails, the obsequious symbol of vapid genteelness.

For Steveston's "Economy Wedding Plan" has been translated into a reality, and in every young man's heart breathes there a new hope. The marriage committee is prepared to budget your wedding down to every last cent of a sane, sensible ceremony, and to jew down as far as humanly possible the "yuinoh" that your prospective father-in-law is likely to ask.

Last week these young people made up their minds that clothes on one's back are preferable to glad rags in moth balls. They figured that a little rigging in the way of furniture for their matrimonial craft would help them through stormy seas. And they felt that no matter how appetizing to other people might be all the dream-provoking wedding cake and dainties, or the sulphorous, unpredictable "o-sake", still three squares a day would go a long way toward making their marriage more of a success.

Every struggling young Nisei boyfriend and girlfriend owes a debt of gratitude to these courageous young people of Steveston, and the penurious bachelorhood of The New Canadian is the first to bow in admiration.



Editors Licenceless.

CIRCA 1942—NC's Japa section editor T. Une points a hat to the "Lice Premises" sign on Kaslo's George Hotel as editor Shoyama tries to aid Doc Banno. Ken Kutsukake look Actually, they were only ing—Japanese Canadians not allowed to drink bee public places during the wa

Nisei Girls Advised to Stay in America

(Dec. 7, 1939)

Nisei girls, stay in America.

This was the advice tendered by Mrs. Tsune Gauntlett, Japan's well-known women's leader and former president of the Pan-Pacific Women's Institute, International Federation of Women from Pacific Countries.

Addressing a meeting in San Francisco, Mrs. Gauntlett advised against Nisei girls going to Japan. They would do Japan and America a big favor by staying in America and fostering goodwill, she pointed out.

She observed that Nisei girls too often go to Japan to study and are unable to adapt themselves. They bemoan the lack of accustomed modern conveniences, such as steam heating, and are totally lost.

Mrs. Gauntlett discouraged girls from going to Japan to work. Teaching positions are few and scarce, she stated.

And as for those girls who go to Japan with an eye for marriage, don't. The change in customs and living habits are too great a barrier for marital bliss, she said.

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Blueprint for Tomorrow

Daffy Staff

CIRCA 1943—A common sight on Kaslo Golf Course was golf-happy T.U. batting red-painted balls down the snow-covered fairway. Fellow NC staffer Noji Murase preferred to keep the seasons straight.

• • •

CIRCA 1943—The NC office at Number 401 Main Street in Kaslo, replete with wallmaps, tattered clippings, battered typewriters, and staffers Junji Ikeno, Tsukane Mayeda, Tommy Shoyama, Naomi Tanaka and T.U., was the sole source of Japanese Canadian news during the war.

BY TOYO TAKATA

No two-decade period, either in the past or in the years ahead, could be as eventful for the Japanese in Canada as that chronicled by The New Canadian since its inception in the rough and uncertain 30's. Even after we have all departed, these will remain historically etched as the incredible years in Japanese Canadian annals.

Even today, just mentally recalling the evolution we have experienced and witnessed in the period of one generation, these 20 years seem amazing and unbelievable. But it's all taken place, for where we live, how we live, what we do and even how we think, is its living testimony.

When requested, as one of its former editors, to "write something" for the Anniversary Issue of The New Canadian, the natural trend of thought leads to a review of all that's past. It seemed to be in order, therefore, that "something" should be a painful personal experience or perhaps on some aspect of our sweat and struggle during the upheaval.

However, pertinent that this may be, instead of looking back, and though I feel strongly that the younger generation of Nisei should be made more aware of the trying times that the Issei and the older Nisei have suffered, for this effort at least, this erstwhile contributor to the NC would prefer to write with blinkers on.

While this writer has not shared or commented on Nisei affairs and organizations for some time, it has never been too far from the mind. And during this period of relative inactivity, various ideas have been stewing and for what it's worth, I'd like to give a few recipes for Nisei activity.

At the present time, in various stages of planning and organizing are several notable undertakings: the Community Centre for Toronto, National JCCA's historical project and the admirable Home for the aged Issei in Ontario privately originated by Mr. Yamaga.

Now, what I have in mind in this article are additional undertakings that I feel are worthy of some mulling. These are projects that could be considered at some level of the JCCA structure, by some other JC organization already in existence, or by a new agency set up specifically to undertake a specific program.

TOYO TAKATA followed Kasey Oyama's four-year tenure of the NC editorial desk in 1948. Staying until 1951, he has since kept close to the trade with his commercial printing and advertising business.

While discussing these pet ideas, and that's all they are, limitation of space permits only an outline of what I have in mind. A full-dressed discourse on one or two of them would take up a whole article. Moreover, like any projects of some proportion, much research would be required, which this writer has not undertaken to any degree.

With these conditions, here are my "blueprints for tomorrow".

• • •

IN view of the National JCCA's undertaking to write our history, I see side projects that could be considered with a smaller expenditure of time and money.

What about a documentary film on the pre-evacuation period of the JCs?

Collect all the movie films taken by prewar movie addicts. Particularly, get those taken by NC's correspondent in Japan, Mr. Tsuyuki, have reprints made of the parts that appear promising, edit it, and we have a documentary film.

As we understand it, there were quite a number of Issei and Nisei who took movies for a hobby, and we could amass quite a film of the people and their activities of the numerous west coast communities, which we would all enjoy reliving.

While somebody or some club would have to foot the original bill, charging admission for its showing across Canada would probably underwrite the cost, and there would be a documentary film to preserve forever a visual record of the past which now lives only as a memory.

Also in a similar line of undertaking, that could very appropriately be incorporated with the writing of the JC history, is to collect old photographs now in possession of JC families. Of particular value would be those taken before World War I. There were some in our possession, but unfortunately, they became extra luggage during evacuation, and were destroyed. I regret this very much today, and while others remain we should attempt to preserve them.

• • •

While on the subject of history, I recall that some few years prior to evacuation, a Nisei survey was conducted, and remember being asked some questions pertaining to my views and statistics. Today, we have no reliable Nisei statistics.

Although I served three years with the NC and should be somewhat of an authority on Canadian Niseis, I couldn't even guess as to how many of us there are. As to the number of Sansei, that's even worse.

Yet, Nisei statistics would be interesting, and I believe, a part of our history. Exactly how many of us are there living, in Canada, in the U.S. mainly as wives of Americans, in Japan (and how many have returned to Canada in the past ten years), elsewhere; how many have died as a result of forced war service in Japan, how many Nisei Ph.D's are there, who are the ten most outstanding Canadian Nisei?

I don't know. But as a Nisei, I would like to know.

Perhaps some student in university could use it as a thesis, with, of course, JCCA encouragement.

What have we contributed to Canada? In many fields we see and are told of the Japanese and Oriental influence that has appeared on this continent. These are due to the fact that the world is becoming "smaller" and that more Westerners have become aware of and have learned to appreciate what the East has to offer.

But is there anything we can point a definite finger at and say that that's our contribution? That belonged to our ancestral culture and Japanese immigrants to Canada introduced it here.

You bet we can. **Judo.**

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

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BLUEPRINT FOR TOMORROW—

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE SEVEN)

And judging by its popularity today, judo is a fixture as a part of Canadian recreational and health activity.

The only unfortunate part is that very few of our young men and lads are keeping it up. More encouragement should be given to our youngsters to take up judo, and in this field, it should not be left entirely to the judo organizations.

Other JC organizations, including the JCCA and the Buddhist Church, should make our people more aware that judo is by far the most prominent contribution we have made to Canada.

In this day of designating a week for anything that comes to mind, a sponsorship of a "Judo Week" would not be out of line.

* * *

In the educational field, some of our organizations have awarded scholarships of modest sums to deserving Nisei students to aid in their studies. These gifts, as I see it, are more in the form of recognition of outstanding effort or ability, rather than actual financial assistance. That is how it should be, for on the whole, this country is relatively generous to students who find it difficult to upgrade their education for reasons of economy. There are bursaries, grants, and other forms and sources of assistance.

Unfortunately, this is not the case everywhere. Similar provisions are not available in Japan.

Why not, then, a scholarship fund for Japanese students? Not to study here—that might be prohibitive—but to go to college in Japan.

This project requires more detailed study and explanation. Moreover it is not intended to assist any large number of students; that is impossible.

But the fund could be raised by individual donation to set up a foundation. The money would be suitably invested and only what is earned would be actually used towards a scholarship.

Why do this?

It seems to me that as Canadians of Japanese ancestry, we're often reminded of a nebulous role about cultivating closer ties between the two nations involved. We've never been told how we should do this. Perhaps, this could be a way.

Publicizing this scholarship among students in Japan would gain a better recognition of Canadians and Japanese Canadians which is sorely lacking. Small though this effort might be, it could not help but promote some goodwill.

* * *

And what about cementing better relations between JCs of Eastern and Western Canada?

With the largest centres, Toronto and Vancouver in mind, taking the lead, why couldn't there be an annual chartered air trip each year—one year for the people from the east to the west; the following year, the west to visit the east.

There are many here who would like to make the trip back west, but two factors eliminate this desire. Time and money. They can't afford to spend one week travelling, and flying is out because of cost.

A chartered plane could be the answer.

This would have been an ideal year for us to make that sentimental journey to the coast in view of the B.C. Centennial. With most holidays being taken around the Civic Holiday weekend here, a full plane load could be made up to spend a week and a weekend revisiting the old haunts.

There's no need of any planned entertainment at the other end. Visiting friends and places would take up all the time.

What about it, Toronto and Vancouver JCCAs? Let's cement relations. I could be the first to sign up.

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Sunday Mixed – Friday Mixed – Wednesday Men's

おやじの横顔

山田ラリー

幾多の困難をなめてニューカナディアンが今日の隆盛をし得たのも[illegible]梅月さん、森さん達によって二十年という過去の長い年月は想像[illegible]感慨また一入なものがあろうと思う事は察するに難くない。その努力と労苦に対して心より敬意を表する次第である。[illegible]人社員一同[illegible]年有余、私にとっては、[illegible]ご期間と[illegible]非[illegible]見[illegible]日に[illegible]僅か六百い小さな[illegible]である[illegible]自分で[illegible]れば仲々外者[illegible]知らぬ苦労が[illegible]位[illegible]感慨せい[illegible]には程遠[illegible]書いて[illegible]

[illegible]の印象

私が梅月さんに初めて会ったのは社員募集の広告を見て訪ねて行った時で、初対面の印象は忌憚のないところ『何と不愛想な、とりつきにくい人だなあ』と言う事であった。しかし其の後、毎日顔を合せて暮している中に、これは多忙の為と生来のものであって何も意識しての不愛想ではなく否それ処か良く世話の届く社会主義者的な要素を分[illegible]

[illegible]事を知る[illegible]私の第六[illegible]年

歳も大して苦にならぬ事を知った次第である。

いなりずし[illegible]と親爺[illegible]先日の雑談[illegible]の中で私の事が出ていたが自炊も始めてみると仲々興味深く、[illegible]朝寝坊した時など[illegible]ドをランダ丈けで走り出ることも屢々ある[illegible]日本での経験[illegible]便利に出来ている[illegible]この國は何かとやり易い[illegible]年寄りの人などは「若い人が自炊すれば、どうしても偏食になり勝ちである」と言われるが、細工は粒々、御心配無用と言う[illegible]好例[illegible]である。観念的には大略わかっていても、いざと来ると自信がないで親爺にその作り方を伝授願ったところ、早速に[illegible]してみた[illegible]友人はだしの出来栄え、その結果親爺に試食して貰う筈の分まで食切れて了う始末だった。余り上手になると結婚した後の事が憂慮されぬでもないが、とに角これによって親爺の日頃の料理自慢が立證されたわけで、先づは御同慶の至りというところ。

おやじの春

今年もまた釣り、ゴルフ[illegible]の割には腕も案外確かと云えて、昨年などゴルフ大会でトロフィを貰い大喜びであった。

好きなだけあってゴルフや釣りの話となると、それこそ眼の色変えて熱り、滔々として尽きる所を知らず、思わぬ長談義となるから退社時間前など出来るだけ、この話を避けるよう気をつけている。

南畫とおやじ

最後に親爺の悪口をちょびり。親爺もあれで仲々人が悪い。先日何かの事から南畫の話が出て、私が「勉強したくてもブックもないし」と言ったら、親爺曰く「わしは一冊借りたいがある」と。渡りに舟とばかりに「暫くでもよいから借して下さい」と言うと返事は「ノー」だ。何も見て減るものではなし、どうしてだろうかと色々考えてみたら、その理由はどうも次の点にある様だ。親爺も南畫を始めたいのは山々だがゴルフ、釣りのシーズンを迎え、大いに腕をふるいたいらしく、私に貸せばこのシーズンだけ進歩のズレが出来るという事にあるらしい。困った事だ。

創刊二十年祝賀

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鹿又農園
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ミヨシ
同家族一同

森國造

正しい讀者でありたい

トロント　タエ

私はニューカナデアン新聞は父で、大陸時報新聞は母の様な感じがしますと知人に申します。トロントに參りまして、今では両新聞を續けて愛讀する様になつて幸いです。両新聞の來る日に、來ない時は、もう來ないと解つても、何回も入口をのぞきに行く私です。

『尖端を行く』の著者、北米新報社々長、此川清一氏がその中に、「一つの社會に新聞が二つある場合、両新聞が眞に社會の木鐸として、又言論機關として、互に協調支援し合つて使命達成に努力したとすれば、その社會は幸いなる哉と言うべきであろう。これに反し両者が利己と、排他を基調として誤導し、報道機關を亂用する場合、その社會は禍なる哉である……」と書いて居られますが、本當にそうだと思います。だから、両新聞が私達カナダ日系人の事を思つていて下さいます事は實に幸いです。

私はニューカナデアンの愛讀者のつもりでいますが正しい愛讀者でありたいと思つています。

血の通う親しさおぼゆる

しずか

クリスマスの時とは異つた味を待つであろう二十周年記念號が待たれます。日本の代議士方が、外國の日系新聞を幼稚だと言われたそうですが、日本の新聞と比べて幼稚だというこちらの新聞には、それを讀む人々の血が通つているように親しい離れ難い心があります。これは日本の人々がカナダの日系新聞に對して抱く感じとは全く異つたもののようです。

一口に二十年と言えば、一と飛びに越えて來たようでもありますが、二十年の間に戰爭がはさまつていますので、長い長い年月でした。險阻な道を共に通つて來た新聞に皆さんの聲があります。それを近々に聞くことが出來るのです。待たれます。

益々精進を

小早川明子

ニューカナデアンの二十周年祝賀に列して謹んでお喜び申上げます。

二十年という月日は決して短いものではない。其の間、色々と苦しい事も亦經濟的に堪えられない事も散々有つた事でしょう。亦其をつかさどる人も、働く人も常に心を一つにして働かなければ、二十年間の永い間續かなかつたで有りましよう。動乱している時、人々からは非國民と罵しられ惡口をあびせられつつも常に世の光りと成り、指導者と成つて日系新聞の第一線を開かれた事は仲々容易な事

間色々の問題に付いて貢献 [illegible]

せられ亦日加親善の爲盡くされた事は皆様のご承知の如くここに記す迄もない事と思う。其れに良き助援者の有つた事は幸いであり、ニューカナデアン全員の方々が陰に陽に何れだけ助け合つて來られたかという事が伺われる。

如何に苦しくとも精神のこもつた新聞を社會に送られる事は自他共に幸いである。山の中の邊ぴな所で一週に一度しか屆けられぬ新聞を待ち兼ねて仕事する人亦永い病床にあつて只ニューカナデアンの來るのを樂しく養生している人、一日中忙しい仕事に疲れて歸つても新聞だけは讀まねばと云う人、年老いてなす事もなく暮る一日一日が新聞の

[illegible] いと力んでいる方もあるのを私は知つている。

遠くカナダを離れて祖國日本や亦他の國でニューカナデアンをなつかしく讀む人、また知らぬ他國でも新聞に依つてカナダの様子を伺う人も多い。何うか希望と喜びに滿ちて今後益々精進せられ、何時も貴方一人一人の新聞として編集、御奮闘あらん事を御願い致します。そして多くの愛讀者を得る事も色々と世の中の愛情と人とのつながりに依つて得られる事であり、亦新聞は一代切りのものでもなく、之を永久に後代に發される様常に世の灯となり光と成つて益々向進せられん事を切に祈つて止みません。

創刊二十年祝賀

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辯護士 鬼塚敏三	岡崎清助	佐田種次	露木千代	立石猪之助	山岡清太郎	獣醫士 山岡セツ	柳澤元仁	

二重の喜びを祝して

（トロント）井手 律

ニューカナデアンが創立二十年を迎えて記念號を發行すると云う記事を見て驚いた。なんと歳月の流れの早いことだろうと。同紙創刊の趣旨はたしか社會正義に立脚し日系人將來の發展に貢献すると云つたような意味であつたと記憶して居る。最初はホテル・ウォールドの一室が編集室で生田氏が主任で私も数回訪ねた事がある。當時日系人間の重要なる社會問題としては（一）排日對策（二）日系人發展の進路と云つたような事で、それ等に對する同氏の進言はいろんな面で大きな役割を果してくれた事を痛感して感激して居る。

戰爭中は唯一の日系新聞として、眞つくら闇の燈臺の灯のようにカズュー湖畔に陣取つて、それこそ孤軍奮闘よく創刊の趣旨を生かし、迷える大衆の前途を照らしてくれた梅月氏の努力は並大抵な事でなく、心より敬意を表する次第である。

其の後ウ市に、次ぎに將來全加日系人の中心地と見なされたトロント市に移動せられた事は誠に賢明な行き方であつた。所が其の經營であるが、凡そ日系間の事業として新聞經營位六ケ敷いものはないと云われている。[illegible] いられたが、此の尊事業が廿年間種々さまざまな苦しいイバラの時代を切り抜けてしかも健かに生長して來たと云う事自体が、誠に御目出度い限りである。それに終始一貫、日系社會の為めに盡くされ、今ではなくてはならない社會の公機として其の存在を認められる迄に伸びて來た事實は、まさしく二重の喜びである。茲に過去の努力を謝し將來の發展を希望して止まぬ。

社員一同の顔を知りたい

（〃州）福島寅三

ニューカナデアンが今年二十周年になる由、心からお祝い申上げます。創刊以来、非常な艱難に打ちかつて、一貫した歩みを続けた御紙今日の發展を見る讀者の一人として、二十年來の社員諸氏に御禮を申します。記念號發行に際して一つの注文をしたいと思います。

それは何時だつたか新聞に梅月さんの寫眞があつたので、この人がニューカナデアンの梅月さんだよと申しましたら、妻曰く、梅月という人はもつと太つた方かと思つて居つたのに。多分梅月さんの書くものを讀んでいて、圓満な太つた方だと想像して居つたのでしよう。讀者の中には私の妻同様に、新聞は讀んで居るが、社に居られる人達の顔を知らない人が多くあるのではないかと思いますから新年號にでも社員全部の寫眞をのせるように御願いしようと思つて居りましたがこんど記念號を出すにつき御一同の寫眞を是非のせていただき度いと存じます。

ニューカナデアン 創刊二十周年記念 祝賀

一讀者	荒井ゆう	坂本滿太郎
堀内芳太郎	平家宗春	井手律

入江東太郎	入澤佐和市	入澤芳藏	角口泰治	川尻岩一	梶原政喜	唐津尚一	小早川明子	黒川愛子	香ノ掛義雄
前田東	森助五郎	三角英雄	中村登市	西川清太良	中島宇三郎	西村正一 登美	櫻彦太郎	鹽崎文七	谷石權四郎
戸鼻繁夫	藤野一基	兵頭英一	難波豊登	宇都宮鹿之助	梶浦万總治	宮川喜一郎	西崎武三郎	下程元衛	松綠庵 桑原正笑

青木定義	福島寅三	宮川彦次郎	高津俊輔	上川路榮二	森政藏
宍戸英次郎	古郡藤右エ門	佐藤三郎	遠山本三	尾本酌次郎	無名氏

岩井六郎

後藤金平

田中時一

31, 1958

正しい讀者でありたい

トロント タ エ

辯護士 倉田ルーシン

辯護士 鬼塚敏三

想出温かして

ニューカナデアン創刊二十周年記念號發行の發表を見て、御紙への思い出をさぐつて見ることにいたしました。

まだまだ周りの山々にはよく雪が降つて、畑仕事には少し寒すぎる日々ですが、たんぽぽやわらびが萌えて四月下旬の今頃は、日系總移動の頃を思い出すのに應わしい季節です。たんぽぽもわらびも『移動の味』がする程、よく摘んでは食べたなつかしい作のグリーンです。

一九四二年の四月半ば、私達は美しい湖と山と丘に恵まれたマグナベーに自由移動を許されたのでした。そこでの俄か百姓の毎日が『何時までの足踏み』なのかと思う、たよりなさと不安とあせりに、ただ心がふさがつて暮していました時に、あの小型の御紙ニューカナデアンは、私たちにとりましても唯一の慰安の讀物でした。別れ別れになつた知人の消息を知ることが出來ましたのも、どんなにうれしいことだつたでしよう。

あの頃の文藝作品で作者と地名等、不思議に今もくつきり思い出せます。『クランドフォークス　登美』さんの詩や隨筆の温かさにひかれ、『サモンアーム　りん子』さんの短歌にうるほされたあの頃を今もなつかしく思い出せます。

られて、ちようど『デザートのない洋食』の様な物足りなさをニューカナデアンに覺えたものでした。

『デザートのない洋食』が、ニューカナデアンと私のつながる音信のはじまりだつたと思います。

私たちの購讀料金の切れる日が十月二十五日、その頃を前後して毎年送金します。すると間髪を入れず、すぐ領收書が届き、その中に、ひどく亂暴なペン字の大變簡單な音信が添えられて、ニューカナデアンのクリスマス號は、早やその頃に準備を始められることも知りました。

或る時はグリーン、或る時はブラックのインクで認められた音信は、初めは、

供たちの心に抑された様でした。或る年、赤インクの音信に、子供たちの一人が辭を上げたのでした。

『マーム、これ、マーが二度も三度も讀まないとアンダスタンドしないレターの人ね。もう、グリーンやブラックや、いろんなインクがなくなつてしまつて、とうとう、赤いオクスリで書いたのね』と。『そうとう』と赤いオクスリは傑作でした。

山なすお仕事を手あたり次第片づけて、書きなぐり書きまくつていられるに違いない編集室の様が浮び、物事にこだわらぬ、おていさいを抜け切つた、笑ましい人間像が出來上つたことでした。それに勵まされ

ンを取る事が出來る樣になりました。

今年はペイント・ブラシのレターが來たの？と子供たちは、したしげなスマイルを浮かべて手紙をのぞいていました。その毛筆の字体はさわやかで、美しく、冬に入ろうとする釣の川邊りの落葉の匂いまで封じられている樣な、清新さでした。

ニューカナデアンには、よく色々の事を依頼し、私達は大變有難く思つて居ります。必ず氣持よく、すぐ依頼の事には應えて下さいました。こんな誠實さが、ニューカナデアンの持つ心かとも、私たちは信頼を深めて居ります。

クリスマス・新年號は祝

のアドレスを知る事をたのしみにして居ります。去年のクリスマス號には、珍らしい稲作りの記事（中島氏）寛克子氏の面白い夫婦問答、久しく見る事の出來なかつた沖廣氏の詩等、たのしく讀みました。ずつと前の牧師様の紀行文も未だに魂にひびいて來るものがあり、八島畫伯の文も、登美さんの『霧笛』の詩や「母の日」に寄せられた、お母さまへの音信など、今も温く心に殘つて居ります。もつと、ずーツと前の記事に大變面白いのが出ていました。

舌つづみをうつて食べたうどんが、サイワシの使い古したに違いないーキの柄の代用メン棒でこねたものであつたり、ケツチンの異樣な臭いは、オヴ

デ生活の一こまを私たちを笑いころげさせました。たしか湊川氏（？）の書かれたものだつたと思います。長い長いカナダの冬をくつろぐ、雪の吹雪く夜を、ストーヴを圍んで彈み合う屑のてらない話、こんな温かさや素朴な心を、いつまでも誰もが、なつかしんでいるのではないでしょうか。

『棒書きでも、嘘字でもカタカナとひらがなの交つ

ナデアンは、日本に出す手紙より、かたいに氣楽に書けたのでした。

早くも二十周年を迎わられるというニューカナデアンにいろいろと感慨を深めております。御紙の持つ獨得のもの、家族的な温かさと親しいフンイキが、何時までも失われませぬ様にと祈られます。（四月二十三日）

祝句（ニューカナデアン二十周年を迎えて）

オカナガン　芳翠

二十年の努力香ばし梅の園

○

二十年育てあげたる山櫻

千代まで薫れカナダみ國

開拓に鉄に火花を散らしつつ

苦心奮闘今日二十年

（青葉同人）宍戸春雨

楓大樹根張り枝張り今日を見る

同　光枝

常磐木の緑り深めて今朝の春

小林みどり

二十年の茂り嬉しく見上げけり

移植地の苦節に堪えて梅かはる

勢い立つ色や彌生の鉢植木

綻びし色どり嬉し鮮の皿

小林菜子

二十年梅の古木の貴品かな

上釜孤葉

風雪をしのいて今日の茂り哉

ビーシー州　豊田一笠

新しく紙命盡して二十年

幾歳の晩市に辿りわらび狩

散る櫻異郷にたふとし忠靈塔（スタンレーパーク）

苗橋に船はすれすれ春の海

カムルプス　正風

月ケ瀬や苦難に堪えし二十年

くびかしげ妻ねんごろにトマト移植

北風に止めたり植わたり春キャベヂ、

茄子苗の葉裏水平に夜上にあぐ

上倉重吉

二十年目（つとめ）の花の盛りや實を約し

青木定義

廿才男の希望を雄々し日の昇る

エドモントン　原田學草

かりそめの光カゲあるところ風薫る

旅人我れ奇しき知りべとなり五月

ねぎらいの筆ともなれつくづくし

春光の限りを賭けて鳥交る

レ市　宮川逸人

卯の花やほとほと濡れて舟を漕く

創刊當時よりの一讀者（卜市）

今日あるを知りてぞ植ゑし信夫草

杉方芳月

筆魂の普及にたたえん花がすみ

トロント　窪川ミモ

遠世經ぬ大樹陽に映ゆ若芽

櫻咲き今日の祝や象牙塔

將來の行衞に光り我れ仰ぎ

トロント　新何浪

筆すゝり多祥結ぶ日加の二十年

中尾峰月

凍て鳴りに君が飾りし二十年

優曇華に冥想おぼろげゴーストタウン

遠きこと思へばよろめく凍る道

誘はれていでては都春日かな

卜市　長笠生

櫻好し二十才の枝振りかな

訪れて尺八開かされ春の宵

放送の說教に聞き惚る窓若芽

春眠や讀めるページに眞嗣れて

トロント　ワイ子

發行日配達待つや鶴の首

二十せいそう松の緑も色まして

チヤザム句會同人

筆の友二十世祝ふや風光る　房外

二十世の榮え觀しや桃の花　清女

輪轉機止む間もなくて五月晴　明士

若楓永久に榮えよ同胞の爲に　露女

智と慰安活字にこもる春灯　紫津

世に出て數え二十歳の五月晴　比津志

水仙や活字明く卓に浮く　松葉

春光や創刊祝う二十年　螢火

青春を迎えて活字彩生める　美津朗

祝ニューカナデアン創刊二十周年記念

加納久憲　無名氏

加茂傳藏　無名氏

加茂きく　無名氏

國領留吉

森嘉八　中島清造

山崎文吉　石川義衞

雑録

こんな事情で

梅月生

ニューカナデアンと私、其[illegible]晴耕雨讀[illegible]ということ[illegible]があるが、[illegible]よく晴れた日には畑に出て働き、雨の日には家にいて讀書するということであり、[illegible]にしばられない自由な境遇のことを指すのである。

私にもこんな時代があった。二十有餘年の頃のこと[illegible]から、故井上太郎氏が主として開拓し指導した[illegible]に於いてである。しかし私の場合は、晴耕雨讀どころか[illegible]晴れていよう[illegible]本を讀む[illegible]魚釣り[illegible]の、呑氣な愉快な境涯だったのである。恐らく私の生涯に[illegible]還って來ないであろう樂しい想い出のページ[illegible]であったが、青春[illegible]を世間並みには味わず、少々變に變った世間離れをした農耕生活だったのである。[illegible]も、好い加減なものであった。夫婦とも手に好い職を持った英國人のうちで、夫は[illegible]キャンプの大工仕事に毎朝出かけて行き、妻は婦人帽子の[illegible]市に[illegible]家庭に歸[illegible]人[illegible]の[illegible]趣味の[illegible]留[illegible]ことと鶏を産もうが産むまいが、畑の收穫が存分にあろうがあるまいが、そんなことは計算の外で、キャベツの毛並がよくて元氣であり、畑が小ぎれいになって居りさえすれば滿足してくれたのである。だから私は、彼等の目を樂しませるだけの範圍内で適當に働けば事足りたのであった。仕事をした時間數をカレンダーに付けておいて、毎月末にそれを示せば、その頃の農家働きとしては放外といってよいほどの好賃金を拂ってくれたものである。

年は若いし身体は丈夫、係類はなく心配事もなし。大工さんが一人で畑の端に建ててくれた二た間の小屋に寢起きして、毎日停車場近くの郵便局に手紙を取りに行くとき以外には、人の顔を眺めたり物を言ったりする必要さえなく、誰にさまたげられることもなしに勝手氣儘に暮して居られたのであるから、まず天國といいたいところであった。

だが、この世間離れのした氣樂な生活にも別れを告げる時が來た。一九二四年の春、勞働組合の機關紙「勞働週報」が發展して日刊「民衆」となるに及んで、ヴァンクーヴァーに呼び出され、それへの「本仕事」を申し付けられたのである。事情を打ち明けて頼まれれば斷ることも出來ずで、別れるにはほんとうに惜しい生活ではあったが、涙ぐむ思いで左樣ならをした。

今までの呑氣さは忽ち變じて、三年間の遊びをつぐなわされるかのような生活がはじまった。爾來、太平洋戰爭の起った一九四一年までの十七年間、私の生活は「民衆」社に釘づけされて、印刷工場、事務、勞働組合の幹事、[illegible]など、新聞に關連した仕事は何もかもやって來た。特に苦しさを感じたことはないけれども相當なものではあった。たった一、二度だけではあるが、夕飯を食う金がなくて水を飲んでヤセ我慢をしたり、結婚する時に妻にやるべき指環を、妻が大阪の叔母さんから豫ねて結婚の時にと貰っていたお金で買わせたりしたのは特異な例ではあるが、それに似たりよったりのやり方で、身なりかまわず、ネクタイなどもめ[illegible]なく、人つき合いもしなかったから、誰も何んとも言わず、自分も何んとも感じずに仕事の虫になり切っていたのだから、この長い「民衆」社時代も結構樂しく、決して無駄なものではなかったと思っている。

一九四一年の秋、私は腸チフスにかかって三ヵ月以上入院していた。生死の境をさまよいながらも、美しくて樂しい夢とうつつを繰り返したあげく、とにかく治って退院し、脚ならしにぶらぶらしている時に戰爭となった。病院を出てからまだ顔を出すだけの僅かさが脚になかった「民衆」紙は發行停止となり、私の十七年間の新聞社生活は一と區切りついた。

やがて日系人總移動發令で、自分も元氣が回復したら何れは道路キャンプ行きだと覺悟してその用意をし[illegible]の[illegible]整え、ニューカナデアンが一時の事務所としていた「大陸日報」に本部を置いた歸化人會に出入りするうち、いつとはなしにニューカナデアンをヘルプし、政府の發令や發表を日本文に直して紙上に掲載するようになってからは、自然にニューカナデアンのスタッフということになってしまったのであった。支那事變のやかましい盛りにカナダに歸化する前、千弗そこそこで求めた小屋の拂い込みが[illegible]四二年の春に[illegible]家族だけはスローカンに移動し、私は「大陸」の二階に間借りして、トム生山君やパック鈴木君と枕を並べて寢起きした。

戰前、一世の人が「二世は心もとない」と言うのを聞くたびに一種の反感を覺え、そんなことがあるべき筈がないと言い張って二世の肩を持ち、つとめて若い人たちと交わり、そうすることは自分の生長でもあると考える私の、二世との共働生活はこうしてはじまったのであった。今は亡き遠山マーク君が何かの時にオートグラフを出して一と事書いて——と言われた時に「二世とともに仕事をすることの樂しさ、それを味わい得る私は幸せである」というようなことを書いたのに、その後の今日までずっと眞實として續いているのだから、私はたしかに幸せ者だと思う。

ニューカナデアンで働くようになってから、私の見出したもう一つの喜びは、より廣くの人々との交友である。「民衆」時代は、同紙が組合の機關紙であったから、自然その面で限られた範圍の人々との交友であった。鬪爭機關と呼び、自分も然う考えて行動していた組合とその機關紙時代から、一般的になったニューカナデアン時代に移って、交渉と交友の輻が廣まったことは、一つには私自身の年齢[illegible]お、在來は「向う側の人」と自分できめてかかっていた人たちとも心からの交わりを結ぶことが出來るようになり、一層多くの知友を得られたのも有難いことである。ニューカナデアンも決して樂ではないが、「民衆」時代とちがって借金して廻らなくても(若干購讀料を前拂いして頂いて借金しているわけではあるが)どうにか遣して行けるのだから、氣持の上では遙かに樂である。

新聞というものに關係し出してから三十數年、思ってみれば長かったが、束の間のように過ぎた過去の想い出の大方は樂しい。今後この喜びをどのくらい積み重ねて行くことが出來るか知らないが、人々の友情、眞實、支援、協力がつづくかぎり、私たちの仕事もつづくであろう。

ロッキーの山荘から

牧師 加納久憲

梅月高山兄侍史

ニューカナデアン創刊二十周年に當り記念號が出るそうで御目出度う存じます。同封のチェックは實に少額でありますが記念號出版費の一部に御使用願い度く、併せて祝賀の意を表し度く存じます。多年の御苦勞を御察し致して居ります。

[illegible]昨年[illegible]自[illegible]教會と合併し、私は當年小さいカテドラルを建てて[illegible]

退職で豫備役になったのですが、忙しさでは變りなく、殆んど毎サンデーどこかの白人教會から招かれたり、頼まれたりして禮拜を司式したり説教したり致して居ります。

ここはネブラスカおよびワイオミングに近いコロラド州ですがずっと北部にあた[illegible]便利です。昨年[illegible]山中の山荘に[illegible]して居りますが、決して悠々自適ではございません。活動して居ります。町から十四哩離れた湖畔で風光明媚で閑靜、海抜五、六〇〇〇呎です。少しづつ天文氣象の勉強して居ります。たった一度だけここでスパトニック第二號を見ました。遠からず兩國の花火を見る樣に、サテライトが澤山飛ぶのをここで觀ることが出來ると樂しみにして居ります。どうぞ、いつか山荘に御[illegible]下さい。一筆、祝賀[illegible]意を表して。(米國コロラド州フォート・コリンス)

祝 ニューカナデアン 創刊二十周年記念

福元國市
同 雪江

濱崎源藏
同 ふし

門永友次郎

神田良雄

河部友喜

[illegible]エム君から、注文おや。だが、わしもこの平原州に來てから十五年になり、すつかり大陸ぼけがして、漫々とした生活をしていると、あの四角い型のなかの原稿用紙に一字一字と埋めて行くのは甚だ大儀なことでのう。しかし、折角むかしなじみのエム君からの頼みだとあれば、と思うてぺんを握つてみたのぢや。

そもそもエム君とは長い交遊でのう、その昔、ニキビ華かなりし時代からの友で、若い者がグループをつくり、文藝新人會と名付けて集まつたのがそもそもの馴れ初めぢや。その頃、日[illegible]した新興藝術派の連中、たとえば龍膽寺雄、舟橋聖一、横光利一、片岡鐵兵、川端康成、中村正常らの作品などを盛んに讀んで怪氣焔をあげたものぢや。

その中の舟橋、川端らは日本の大衆文壇の一方の雄となつているのう。面白いのはその當時、中村正常は日本最初の、そして最後かも知れない試驗結婚をするんだと發表して、とやかくの話題をつくつたものだつたのう。それがうまくパスしたらしく、その娘がいま中村メイ子といつて立派な女優になり、ちかごろ結婚して一家をなしているとい[illegible]では「天皇を大いに笑わす會」などに出席して面目をほどこしているのう。

さて、話は、いやペンはそれて日本にとんでしもうたが、エム君の記者生活もずいぶん長いものじやて。活字をひろいながら、記事も書いたりした民衆をふり出しに大陸、それから加奈陀新聞で記者をし、再び梅月氏と机をならべて働くことになつているエム君ぢや。好きな道とは申しながら、物慾に追われ、目先の立身出世ばかりに血まみれとなつている者の多いなかに、エム君はそうゆうことには淡々として初志を貫ぬいて[illegible]

これは面白い[illegible]のエピソード。先年というてもだいぶ昔のことになる。秩父宮さんがカナダご通過で渡英される時のこと、歓迎機にのつて空からみた記事取りにいつたエム君は降りてきたときの姿は無慘なものであつたのう。わしもおどろいて「おい、どうした」と聞いたほどだつたでなあ。顔は眞青になり、半病人のよう。なにしろ一時間近くも御召船の上空を上昇、回轉、下降をくり返えされたので、さすがの彼もヘタヘタに参り、新調のスーツは台なし。あのときほど、記者稼業も樂でないと同情し可愛想に思つたことぢやつ[illegible]オカナガンへ。ペン持つ手にホーを握つて頑張つたおかげでワイフをものにしたことは、なによりも大きい収穫ぢやつたのう。そして東行。再びペンを握る稼業に戻つたのは、落ちつくところへ落ちついたというべきぢやとわしは思つとる。

才人エム君よ。たがいに頭髪に白いものがちらほらする齢になつたのう。これからぢや、君の書くことも大分落ちついてきた。物を觀る眼も肥れてきたのう。好漢益々自重せよ。君の將來に期待する者、あにわしのみに非ずやだよ。おや、規定の枚數をこしてしもうた、これで止めとく。

誠意の努力

江波斜歩

筆者は先に本紙上に、一九四二年の總移動當時の赤川牧師の『誠意の努力』を書いた。同じものを、同じ深さに於て、當時のニューカナデアン紙の誠意の努力を記さんとするものである。

この時、両者には人間臭い所がなかつた。別言すれば、名譽も金儲けもなかつた。ただ『爲すべきを成した』人間としての最高の勤務である。

讀者諸君の中で、それは賞め過ぎであると思う方は恐らく無かろう。

當時の本紙は、時々變る政府の方針と、既に移動せる各方面の通信で埋められた。それは、移動は絶對的のものであり、同時に移動しても困ることはないという事を一般同胞に教えた。闇夜をさまよう同胞に、一道の光明を與えたものであつた。

筆者はマニトバ州のウィニペッグ市南方四十哩の地に落着いた。梅月君から通信通信の矢の催促だ。數多くの通信のうちに、大陸生活四十日間の感想文を書いた。それが英譯されて、本紙の第一ページの初頭にあつた。學校の先生が、郵便局でそれを見て「この日本人は只人ではない」と言つた。譯文が優秀であつたのであろう。

それから筆者家族を雇つた農場主が、村一ぱいに「己れの所の日本人は、ナンバワン・ジャパニーズ」と自慢して歩いたものだ。

世の光り

オ州 中島順造

ニューカナデアン紙が戦前戦後を通じて、殊に暗黒の戦時中に世の光りとなつて日系を導いた功績は大きい。日系人社會が、如何に處すべきかという重大な危機にあたつて、その指導をあやまたず、今日の繁榮を生み出している事實を私は強調したいのである。

何れにせよ、二十年という長い、イバラの道を、たゆみなしに歩いて、「大聲しつこ」の警鐘を鳴らしつづけているのは、ほほえましい限りである。

ヴォーリユーム二一が一〇〇までも、否それ以上にも重なつて、健全なる歩みを續けられるようにと私は祈つて居る。

眞剣さに

梶原正喜

ニューカナデアンが孤々の産聲をあげて早や二十年を迎えるのである。

何時も財的に苦しみ、色々な困難と戦いつつ、イバラの道を歩いて來たその努力奮闘の結晶が實を結んで今日斯くの如き隆々たる立派な基礎をつくつたのである。

幾度かニューカナデアンをのぞいた私の目に映じたのは、社内に働く人々の眞剣さである。社會奉仕は勿論のこと、ありとあらゆる方面に亘つて、新聞記者という忙しいペンのタイムを削つて、無言實行で活動して居られることに對し、心から感謝の意を表したい。

今後、尚一層の御奮闘を希望し、皆さんの御健在を祈りつつ、一言祝意を申述べる次第であります。

在加五十年、その昔「大陸日報社」の小使、配達、發送、集金係として入社、就職一年餘、その間山崎社長並に記者諸氏、工場の諸氏の愛顧を身にしながら、身の將來を考慮して退社を申込み、一旦は社長から勤續の勧誘を受けながら遂に決意通り社を退いたのであつた。

その間、當時の日本人メソジスト教會のコックさん櫻井愛助氏から色々な日本料理をいただいて樂しんだのに、今はその人の昇天の報を聞き、更に最も敬意を表していた故山崎社長夫人山崎元枝さんの昇天、うらさびしい限りである。

そこにニューカナデアン今回の記念號發刊、これは何としても心の底からお祝い申し上げなくてはなりません。在加日系人のために貴紙が如何に御苦闘御健闘下さつたかは今更ら私が彼是申上げる必要は勿論ありませんが、誠實なる社會觀なくして此の慶事は存在し得なかつたのである。

舊友知友その他多くのパイオニーアの次々の昇天の報に心の痛みを感ずる中にも、御紙に對する慶祝の念湧き出するを止めることは出來ません。益々御健闘の程をお祈り申上げます。尚昔日を想起する色々の事柄の中、今なお御健在の田中かねさんにも併せて祝意を表明したい。

創刊二十年祝賀

在トロント
日本國領事館

在ウイニペッグ
日本國領事館

トロント市協
一世部

あのころのこと

（トロント） 西村 登美

午後三時過ぎに、グランドフォークスの小驛には一日に一回、東からと西からの客車が入つて來た。そしてその客車が郵便物をつんでくるのだつた。

畑仕事のすんだ農閑期になると、私はよくその時刻に街のポスト・オフィスへやつて來た。ポスト・オフィスは驛の傍にあつたので窓から見ていると、ゴオッ——と汽車が入つて來て、暫くすると郵便物のつまつた大きな袋がポスト・オフィスへはこばれて來る。そして暫くすると局員が郵便物を私書函へコトコトと差し込んで行くのだつたが、私は何時も祈るような思いで、自分の三十三番の函を見つめ、郵便物が入れられるのを待つていた。待つていて、何かが入れられた時の嬉しさに引きかえ、待つても待つても自分の函には何にも入らない時の淋しさ分配がすつかり終つてしまつた後でも、まだ暫く立ち去りかねていた。そんな子供じみた私の姿を今でもふと！思い出す時があるのだけれど、一週に一度來るニューカナデアンもそうして愉しく待つているものの一つだつた。

ニューカナデアンを購讀するようになつたのは、移動して三年目くらいだつただろう。

誰がどうした、こうした、何がどうなつた、こうなつたという、流れ過ぎる日々の上に起る噂話のようなことに、どうしてかあまり關心の持てない私は、新聞という物があまり好きでなかつたのだけれど、その頃取り出したニューカナデアンは大變愉しいものとして、待たれるようになつた。

春の夕べの野太い牛の聲を聽きながら、夏の夕べには陽に乾いた乾草の匂いに包まれながら、秋の夜は古風なランプの陰で降るような虫の音を聽きながら、また冬のホコホコ燃えるストーブの傍で、ニューカナデアンをたのしくひろげていた事を思い出す。

そしてふと！思い立つて小さい詩を投稿したのをはじめに、ますます親しみを持つようになり、『私達の新聞』という思いがするようになつた。

佐藤信次さん、宮本傳太郎さん、野の人の新橋さん、山家安太郎さん、内田一作さん、田中緣さん、其の他今お名前の思い出せない方もあつて、各地から投稿しておられた方々の作品を讀ませて頂くのは本當に愉しく、そうゆう方々がとても身近に思われて『仲間』のような思いがしていた。その頃の方は、なんだか特別に親しく思われ、その頃お知り合になつた『ゆみ』さんが近頃お書きになるものなども一入懐かしくしみじみ讀ませて頂く。

『新聞を通して持つた友情』とでも言うものは、何かの事でお知り合になつた方々とはまた別の親しさがあつて、未知の方でもいろいろ語り合つているような思いがする。

ニューカナデアンを思う時に、グランドフォークス時代の事が生々と懐かしく思い浮ぶのであるけれど、そのニューカナデアンがこの度は二十周年を迎えるという。二十周年、二十年—と思うと、はるかに〳〵つづいて來た二十年の長い年月が思われて、胸が熱くなる。

どのような種類の仕事でも、二十年、三十年と續けることは、それだけでも尊い事であると、何かの本に書いてあつたけれど、ただ續けるだけでなく、『よきカナダ人』に導くために、力をそそいで來られたニューカナデアンの努力は、たしかに尊いことであつた。『私達の新聞』と親しんで來たニューカナデアンが二十周年を迎えられることは本當に喜こばしい事である。

遠い日から、はるかに、はるかに續いて來た一すじの道が、これからもはるかに〳〵つづいて良き働きをして下さるよう、祈りをこめて念じている。

『カズロー時代』

筧 克子

私達大方の日系人にとつて、生涯の思い出の一つに第二次世界大戦に伴う移動生活というものが、所こそかわれ、それぞれに有るわけですが、「カズロー時代」というものを持つ者の一人として、ニューカナデアンはいわば『一つ釜の飯を喰つた』御仲間としての懐しさを覺えるのです。この度[illegible]二十年[illegible]加させて頂くことに致しました。然しその經歴とか、社の内部のことなどに深い知識を持ちませんので、一讀者の目に映つたカズロー時代のニューカナデアンの印象とでもいつた方面に思出をたぐつてみたいと思います。

一九四二年十一月以來、カズローにオフィスを移し[illegible]日系の言論機關としての活動を續けていた頃です。生みの親と言われる生山さんが主筆として腕を振う傍ら二世間に於けるリーダー格で人氣を負つていた様に覺えて居ります。仕事の方面では居候の身の上とて、不自由も多かつたでしようし又、不安な社會を反映して世論は相當の強い風當りで有つたことなど思い出されます。恐らく先覺者の持つ自負といつた様なものが、或は非常時に處す自覺とい[illegible]のでしよう。オフィスの空氣は常に新鮮でそこに仕事をしていた人達は溌らつとしていた様です。——そのごみごみとした外見に似合わず——。自然その様な中に有つては、むつつり屋らしかつた梅月さんさえ目に見えて若やいで行く様でした。

生山さんからバトンが小山さんに渡つたのもこの時代でしたが、その後オフィスがトロントに移つてからは、スタフの顔ぶれも變り[illegible]その親の感慨や如何にと申上げ度いところです。

扱、西の都晩香坡に産ぶ聲を揚げ、移動生活をスプリング・ボードとして、遠く東都に飛躍したニューカナデアンの姿はそのまま今日東部に發展しつつある二世の姿でもあると私は思うのです。讀者として二十年來の馴染みになれ、その存在價値を見落し勝ちになることなく、益々その發展の爲に支持すべきですし、又發行の任にある方々には、その特殊な責任を新に省み[illegible]益々精勵[illegible]お願い度う存じます。

祝 創刊二十年

在オタワ
日本國大使館
大使 萩原 徹

祝 創刊二十年

日加通商懇話會
モントリオール、トロント
バンクーバー 一同

ニューカナデアン

創刊廿周年記念號

毎週水・土二回發行
購讀料金 半年三弗五十仙 一年六弗(前拂)
カナダ・トロント市
ニューカナデアン社

開拓者としての風格

(レ市) 青木定義

開拓の雄圖を胸に焚火かな

右は今春美勇登句會句誌一月號課題『焚火』の選句後、選者吟として追加した私の自作句であります。

實は私は前掲課題「焚火」に接した時殆ど直覺的に、その昔、在留同胞の先驅者達が、未來の大業を夢み、鬱勃たる雄圖を抱いて、ピーシー州奥地未開の原野に挑み、その勞苦の結果、伐り出し掘り出したる木の根草の根を焚き、徐ろに紫煙一縷、莞爾として天を仰ぎ開拓完成への誓いと誇りを固くしたその神々しき迄に尊とき風格を想望したのであります。右の一句は斯くして成ったのであります。

今回、ニューカナデアン紙、創立二十周年記念號發行の報に接した一刹那、期せずして私の腦裡に閃いたのは、前記俳句課題「焚火」に接したる瞬間と殆んど同じくニューカナデアン紙の立てる、居然たる英姿が亦神々しき迄に尊とき開拓者としての風格を具えて居ったのであります。

憶えば、過ぎ去りし二十年、それは誠に慌しくも又多事多難なる二十年でありました。廣く全世界の上に於きましても、又狹く在加同胞の社會に於きましても文字通り非常轉廻、盤根錯

此の非常轉廻、盤根錯節の重大危機に當り、深く同胞社會の休戚を憂い、慨然として、在留同胞運命開拓の木たくを以て自ら任じ操るに正義と人道とを基調とする近代文明の正道を以てし、縱に個人々格の尊嚴を主張するのみならず、横に社會協同連帶の道義を力説して、中正且清新なる近代的倫理意識を鼓吹し、同胞をして非常轉廻、盤根錯節の重大危機に際して、良く適從し善所する所あらしめたのは洵に本紙であります。

往年、本紙を目して「赤」とそしり『國賊』と嘲った一部同胞のありましたことは、社會公知の事實であります。

堅持し來れる多年の苦節は今や在留同胞の齊しく是を認め、齊しく是に敬意を表する所、その往年の事の如きは、最早一場の笑話と化したのであります。

今や本紙は創立以後二十春秋を閲し、更に新たなる發展街道を前進すべき段階に立到って居るのでありますが、多年同胞の悩みを以て悩みとし、同胞の苦しみを以て苦しみとし、又同胞の願いを以て願いとして、奮戰し敢闘し來った幾多重要項を回顧すれば

△勞働組合運動の推進△社會的政黨の支持△小數民族の協力△日英兩語新聞ノ發刊△散在的移動政策の支持△市民權(選擧權)の獲得△損害賠償の要求△不法送還の停止△日系市民協會組織の推進△社會福祉厚生事業の協助△移民問題の促進△信教自由の主張△日本文化の紹介△教育向上の獎勵△日加貿易の促進等々の諸項が踵を接して、列擧せられるのであります。何れも同胞全局の利害に影響を及ぼす重要問題であったのであります。

私は茲に、本紙活躍の戰蹟を回顧するに當り、今は亡き畏友鈴木悦氏の高風を追憶するのであります。

鈴木氏が本紙の前身『日刊民衆』紙上に於て、天禀の健筆を振い、畢生の心血を傾けて、往年の同胞を指導したることは、社會周知の事實でありまして、今更改めて、事新しく申すまでも無いことであります。

市の郊外松ら、[illegible]所鈴木氏の英魂は、必ずや、本紙今次の盛運を喜び、一抹會心の微笑を湛えつつ、慈顏尊とく、更に遙かなる本紙の活躍と、在加同胞の發展とを照覧し、冥護せらるることでありましょう。

今や在加同胞は、生活再建の基礎漸く成り、今後の一大飛躍を期待しつつあります。

他面わがカナダは、世界第二の版圖を擁する大國として、國際上、居然たる地位を占むるのみならず、その無限なる資源寶庫は、良しく新人材の來り開くを俟ち、その純眞溌らつたる新文化建設の待望は、亦、新智見の來り導くを俟ちつつあ

此の時に當り、願わくは多年の同胞の發展に寄與し又、カナダの國是に協力し來れる本紙は、その本來の面目、開拓者使命の信念に徹底し、以て、同胞社會を照す、永遠の燈明臺たり、且カナダの豊なる繁榮に寄仕翼贊する名譽の勤行士たらんことを。

茲に本紙創刊二十周年を記念するに當り、謹みて蕪衷を披瀝し、以て祝辭に代えます。

(記者註—青木氏が、ニューカナデアンの前身『日刊民衆』と書いて居られるのは正確に言わばそうではないが、今日でもニューカナデアンのことを『民衆』という人もあるくらいで、兩紙の理想、傳統ともに同じようなものであるから原文通りにしておいた。)

創刊二十周年を祝う歌

はらからの苦樂寫して

ゆみ

大き時代の波幾うねり二十年の情勢に成りし御紙の跡き

不屈なる意志と努力と誠實に貫きし二十年の實りとうたがわず

同胞の苦樂うつして二十年かりそめならぬ新聞の使命

日系總移動の不安におびえし彼の日々に大きよりどとなりし御紙

カナダ唯一の同胞慰安の灯とともりさゝやかなりし記事よとはとまる

地方通信素朴に盛られ雜錄も紫煙の欄もこよなくて親し

知り人に恙(つつが)なきやとニューカナデアンまず人事消息に眼走らす

同胞の成功もうなづかる此の日頃祖國觀光團の記事溢濟に

日系の老人ホーム建つというニュースは寂しくて新聞を伏せり

伸びてゆくかたへに消えてゆく生命(いのち)世の明暗も新聞にみて

やがて第二の湯川現れむか秀でたる二世幾多の記事の頼もしさ

榮譽に輝く二世の記事は切抜きて大方の母たち子を勵ませり

日系のダグラス・ヂャンダも育ちいむカナダ同胞の未來明るし
(支邦系初の代議士出でて)

『背いトマト』とのらせし人か紫煙欄閉ざされ勝ちの窓は開きませ

良きレンズ常曇りなく磨れいむ雜錄が寫す記事の鮮明さ

雜錄欄、少年の日の追憶が愛しき文なりし『釣りとお月さま』

スカンクキャベツの黄いろ明るく眼にしめり雪どけ水のスワンプのなか

つる

ニューカナデアンはたちになりぬ祝ぎ歌を歌いて我ら従い行かむ

ト市 佐々木英治

押し寄せる荒浪小波碎き來て獻ひいわる筆をまつれよ

トロント 中野千豊

二十年生き繼ぎて來し一筋の命のいぶき面はてらしむ(ニューカナデアン)

花盛り五月といえど冷えながらバラの新芽日々に伸びゆく

歌湧けば何はさしおきペンをもつたのしさよわが小さき自由

庭一ぱいに花を咲かさんとわが心無謀な夢を信じて見たし

ト市 角口泰一郎

民族のユクチを照らし事毎に赤誠みなぎる筆の尊さ

閉雲のアノ一頃に一筋の光をそそへし鳴呼ニューカナデアン

民族へ捧げし苦節二十年いさおや高し梅月の庭

小早川白露

苦と努力月日はここに二十年倦まず勵まん來たる二十年

世の愛と苦闘の二十年今迎へ向は登りなん峰の彼方へ

香ぐはしき一枝高く梅に月やがて曙光の時ぞ迎えん

ツイ子

英語には不自由なるわれなれば日語新聞見るぞ嬉しき

二十年も文化をのせて唄も句も世界ニュースに同胞ニュース

アルバタ州 青木定義

雨よ風よ大地踏まえて常盤木は年輪ここに廿歳となりぬ

コールデール 笑橋

勝負に染まで民主を一すじにニューカナデアンやさきがけの梅

オカナガン 葉子

二十年社會奉仕につくされて高き功は永久に殘らん

ピーシー州 桂子

遙かに正しく報らす新聞の使命果しつ二十周を祝ふ

朝戸出の身に降る如き百鳥の鳴く音も嬉し春の山里

若葉風窓に吹き入り今朝かへし白きカーナシンなざかせている

五日晴れ風はながるゝ狭庭邊の花の香を乘せ窓に吹き入る

ケローナ 竹中竹嵐

在外の我等の心の糧となり二十周年記念號咲く

交通史飾るケロナの架橋たる湖上の月見ぬ風情ますらる

花も實も有る君に似し優し桃咲き揃ひけり樹下に眺むる

我が州の百年祭を豫告して夜毎岩上高く灯る火
(バーノン夜景)

胸のふくらみ

ト市 小財新句浪

裏庭のチューリップが、はつちりと紅を吐いた。耐えに耐え、忍びに忍んだ風雪、ようとう、とうとうだした五月の太陽こそ、吾がふくらむ。

おお、これこそ、永遠の生命と希望が、滿ちて咲く花の上に、純善の光が輝く五月太陽こそ、萬人の胸をゆすぶる。

原稿紙

原稿紙

なほ飽かず いやなきおお おペンなめの 原稿紙にこ 生命をこめて

年移り時を重ねて?の幸 善隣の民同化して二世